WEEKLY JOURNAL.

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Lambdin, Hopkins

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

our article of Saturday compelled us to leave it produced abolltion in the North, and if the

SECESSION WAS ABOLITION.—The length of

res of the Buchanan Administration reinforced secession-as they undoubtedly didhow it came about that the Republican stre waned, as shown in the State elections from 1856 to 1860? Is there not some inconsistency answer that the meonsistency is apparent, not real, as we shall proceed to prove.

once their full and natural effects in the material, the moral, or the political world. This proposi tion must be so evident to every thinking mind that we need do no more than barely announce it to receive assent to it. The four years of Mr. Buchanan's administration were four years of causes. During that period secession worked with a vigor and, we may say, with an insane and truculent fury that it had never before exhibited. Its advocates believed that their opportunity was coming, and they intended to make the most of it. They left no stone unturned. In the language of the late William L. Yancy of Alabama, himself one of the prime leaders in the work, in whatever they did as party men, as men of the South, they "held "Southern question" he meant the dissolution of the Union and the creation of a separate ern part of it. This was the key-note to all their disunion music, which was varied to low and soft and sweet to captivate and propitiate the careless and the lukewarm, and to charm opponents; and now swelling out in the bugle blasts of defiance and of war. They drew brilliant and gorgeous pictures of the from the very walls of the capitol at Washingall Mexico, Cuba, and other West Isdin islands -for the real programme was no less magnors and nabobs, and the North and the rest of mankind as tributaries to their price, their savagely upon the intolerable grievances which pevitable Yankee, and the "Yankee Government"-a favorite expression of theirsswelling hearts ne longer to submit to such oppression. There was the detestable codfish the Federal Constitution radically different -were ruthlessly taken out of their native element and transferred ready seasoned for gastrowhere, who waste breath and labor in declaim sion as that? He who could was a base-born wretch who deserved to be turned into a codfish, salted and roasted. Then there were the nuicances of Yankee clock peddlers, Yankee kee notions generally which the secessionists were sure they never could get rid of without a separate independent nationality. It was quite true that they sent for these Yankee entities were oppressed by them, and it was their bounden duty to right their wrongs "even in the court latter they certainly sometimes did-for the those Yankee school mistresses could if they

terrible effect, was the "personal liberty bills" of fracted the spirit of the Constitution, they were wrongs to the South and she had just cause to complain of them. Iustead of appealing to the sense of justice of those States to act up to their constitutional obligations and trusting to did what they knew would aggravate the grievances which they affected to feel so keenly-but which they secretly rejoiced at as subserving their cause-in the attempt to revive the infamous slave trade. They knew well that this under the authority of the United States Government, and for this reason they undertook it. Simultaneously their organs raised this black should be revived, with or without any law, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. Stump orators declared it necessary for the proper development of the resources of the South, Pamphlets were written in defense of it. Socieof the Legislatures to reopen the trade, the laws of the United States against it to the contrary notwithstanding. This may seem extraordinary but it was done. A bill was introduced in the Legislature of Louisiana, and passed the groes, and making an appropriation therefor! was hurried through in most indecent haste. as the object of its authors was to get it passed and to set the ball in motion before the outside public should have time to consider it, and thus light up a conflagration throughout the Union which should reduce the glorious edifice to cinders. The bill as soon as it became known was greeted with such a burst of execration from the whole conservative press of the State that the conspirators, bold as they thought themselves, quailed before the indignant blast. The bill was consigned to the receptacle of things infamous and was never again heard of

desippi of which J. D. B De Bow, at one time ead of the United States Census Bureau, and ditor of De Bow's Commmercial Review, published sometimes at Charleston and sometimes at New Orleans, was chosen President. was formed at the meeting of that celebrated peripatetic body known as the "Commercial Convention," at Vicksburg; and, as a large number of politicians attended its ings, the idea not unnaturally began to prevail at the North that the South was really def Webster's eloquence. About this time Laar's famous yacht "Wanderer" made her apparance on the Florida coast, and many perons believed had actually landed a cargo of nawe Africans in the United States. The secesopists everywhere gave out that this was so, nd as the slave trade had already been reened, it was useless they said longer to oppose it. This was done for the purpose of reciling the Southern masses who, as a general le, were biterly hostile to the scheme both pon principle and as a question of interest. The vision of "bleeding Kansas," which had es suddenly changed into a vision of slave ins from Africa loaded with victims, spoon-

of John C. Breckinridge, etc.

of voices in the North; and then the measures of the administration came up for revision, and the logic of events began to make an impression. Is it any wonder that, at length, multitudes who had steadily refused to sustain the ectional, veered round and voted for the late amented President, who, but for events in the South to which we have thus briefly and imperfeetly alluded, taken in connectian with Kansas and the measures of the National Administration, would have continued to vote as they always had done before, even up to the begin-

When we take a calm and comprehensive view of the whole field of politics during the erm of Mr. Buchanan's administration, we are almost surprised, not that so many voted for Mr. Linco'n, but that more did not. The four rs of causes that had rolled slowly and turbidly into the great gulf of history produced their first great effect in a year, a month, a day, startling and terrible in the South as the simultareous discharge of a thousand park of artilley at the dead hour of midnight.

In that effect secession achieved a peculiar ort of triumph, a triumph which it did not antriumph of "universal emancipation."

The opponents of the Constitution dment in Kentucky continually hold up to the people the bug-bears "negro suffrage" and "negro equality," to frighten them from ting the measure. They know and deepy feel the importance of agitating false and dious issues on the subject of slavery, to arouse popular prejudice against emancipation, their exclusive purpose being, not to prevent the in evitable freedom of the negro, but to carry the approaching Legislative and Congressional election, and, for a brief while longer, keep themselves in power. They argue, that, should the amendment be incorporated into the Fed eral Constitution, Congress will have power thereby to confer the elective franchise on the negro population in the respective States, and remove the political and social barriers which now separate the white and black races. This construction of the Amendment is wholly unwarranted by either the word or spirit of the measure itself, and is utterly false in fact. The most able advocates of the Amendment are emphatically opposed to negro suffrage, and deny nequivocally that any power over the subject will be conferred upon Congress by it. The qualifications of voters can be prescribed only by the States in which the electors respectively reside. This principle is a fundamental one, being essential to that just balance of power on the maintenance of which the Union itself depends. This is the view already expressed with great force by the present President of the United States, and, irrespective of party, it is held by all the prominent and influential men atrol, as they always will, the domestic policies of the Government. There is, it is true, through the free States, who advocate negro suffrage, but they base none of their arguments pressed by them is a sickly, humanitarian one. without reference to any constitutional power now exercised by Congress, nor to any which the Constitutional Amendment will confer. They would use the same arguments which ble object though the Constitution of the Uni ted States and the Constitution of each State in the Union contained a provision irrevocable denying the elective franchise to negroes. Wa cribed above can ever incorporate their views into any law of Congress. They certainly could titutionally do so unless three-fourths

nomic purposes down South. Could any live ing about negro equality, know that they are prejudices of the people. They know that no legislation either State or national that can be upon a social equality. The immutable ordinances of nature are against it, and there can be no question on the subject. The logical result of the argumentation of these men is that the relations of slavery alone prevent the negroes from being the social equals thousand slave-holders in Kentucky, according to the statistics of 1860. The remaining white Now, do these politicians hold that the pon slaveholders, who do not enjoy the aristocratic relation of master and slave, are on a social equality with the negroes, and that theall white people of Kentucky will be placed on a social equality with the negroes when the negroes themselves shall be freed? The idea is as absurb as it is vulgar, and yet it springs directly and logically truth is that the Amendment means simply and no more than, emancipation by the States the fundamental law of the land so as to p hibit involuntary servitude, the political qualifi-

of the States should ratify an amendment to

The silly demagogues in Kentucky, and else-

from, and opposed to, the one now proposed!

under the exclusive control of the States respectively in which they reside. Kentucky will never vote for negro suffrage. nor would we have her do so under any circumstances that are likely to arise. We are emential advocate of the amendment of whom we banner of piracy. They avowed the trade have knowledge, excepting a few impractical extremists of the New England States whose views can never be embodied in the laws of

the country. SHERMAN'S ARMY .- That magnificent army, commanded by Major-General W. T. Sherman, that fought and marched and marched an fought its way first from Tennessee to Savannah, and then from Savannah to North Carolina, and thence to Washington via Richmond, is coming to Louisville to rendezvous, preparatory, sume, to being mustered out of service, or to wait awhile here to see whether the oid been entirely eradicated, and requires no more dectoring in order to purify the body politic and make it health) again. A part of that army has already come, and other parts of it are coming. A cordial, an enthusiastic welcome to them all, officers and men, say we. That arm , those heroes have filled full to repletion and running over the measure of their country's glory. The whole Republic is resounding with the applause which their deeds have called Indeed it would be no hyperbole to say that their same has filled the world, for their prowess is almost as well known and appreiated, if we may judge by the tone of foreign this. They have illustrated the genius of republican institutions. They have shown how cititheir country's call, and become soldiers worthy of the Republic as patient in difficulties and as uncomplaining in suffering as they were brave a thousand welcomes, we repeat, to the invincible and noble army, soldiers and officers, of mined upon re-opening a trade that had General W. T. Sherman and its immortal leadeen consumed, so to speak, in the blazing fire | er. We trust they will find their stay in the vi-

> ays: On Friday, in conversation with General py two days? He replied; It will consume two entire days to pass the army across the Long ing against the enemy, with all its trains, in ordinary marching order, the line would reach

of our national debt if judicious measures be aken for the development of the whole of our m, clanking their chains, uttering wild can stand eight or ten times as beavy taxation his new condition, duties, and responsibilities, as a British or French subject, for he makes the attributes we deny to the intelligent foreign meeting of the Charleston Convention, with | eight of ten times as much money as they.

lately, President Johnson recognized the moderate men of North Carolina, headed by Wm. M. Holden of the Raleigh Standard, and placed the political control of the State in their hands, giving the cold shoulder to Helper and Republicans because they believed them to be his gang of Jacobins, his action commended itself to right-thinking men of all parties, except the extreme radicals, throughout the country It was everywhere hailed by the great mass of common sense people as a good omen, as indicating pretty distinctly the judicious course which the President intends to pursue in the great work of pacification-the only really in tant work that is now before him.

He has just followed up the blow thus adminstered to the radicals by another in the same direction, and one which promises to be still more effective for good and important in its nfluence upon affairs in the Southern States We allude to his recent action upon the question of negro suffrage in the South. It is unlerstood that there was, and we suppose is now, a diversity of sentiment in the Cabinet in regard to it. Several meetings were held at which the subject was discussed, and the last two proclamations were no doubt delayed several days in consequence. Some of the members, how many icipate, and which it did not wish, the | we know not, desirous of propitiating the ex-

tremists, were in favor of conferring the right of suffrage indiscriminately upon negro throughout the States lately in revolt, investing them at once with all the high attributes citizens and voters, through the power of the Federal Government. For the sake of logical consistency, if for no other reason, these gentle men should have gone a step further and declared the Constitution abolished, and State lines and State Governments obliterated, swept at one fell stroke out of existence, as useles rubbish, and as so many repressive incum brances upon the genius of modern radicalism. Other members of the Cabinet opposed this for obvious and conclusive reasons; and the President, as evinced by his actions, at last found it necessary to "put his foot down," and determined to remit the whole question to the State cerned, where, and where only, it rightfully and constitutionally belongs. Every enlighten with the condition of the Southern States will warmly applaud the President for this great step which he has taken in the right direction The opposite course would have been not only a flagrant outrage upon the Constitution, but of confusion and everywhere retarded the work of reconciliation and the progress of peace.

Mr. Johnson, from his intimate knowledge o Southern society, must have clearly perceived this, and the conviction of the impolicy and utter absurdity of the radical measure in question-not to speak of its violation of the Constitution-must have been overwhelming. The President, in the course he is working

out for himself in this business, will be supported, we cannot doubt, by all moderate, reasonable men of various shades of political opinions both North and South. And this support he will need. Let the friends of the Constitution gather around him in a solid phalanx, and support him in every just and proper measure The radicals are already mustering their forces to baitle and preparing to make a furious onslaught upon him. They have manned their artillery. and Wendell Phillips has fired the first gun; and where the Commanding General leads the rank and file will follow.

At the anti-slavery Convention held in Boston on the 31st ult, Mr. Phillips opened the ball in a characteristic speech, and denounced the proc lamation in respect to the "reconstruction policy of the Administration in North Carolina as an absolute surrender of the helm of the Union into the hands of Alexander H. Stephens and his co-workers," and the President as a "sycophant of Jeff Davis," and placing all who agree with him in the same category. He declared it would have been better for Grant to surrender to Lee than for the President to take the course he is pursuing in reference to North Carolina. party to repudiate the entire war debt as a tional surrender of Johnston's army. Gon means of radical triumph, and arowed that

vote till God should call him home!" Phillips is the mouth-piece and orator, par xcellence, of his party throughout the United States, and we may expect that his pronunciamento will be accepted unhesitatingly as its programme of war, now, as ever, against the Constitution and the Union.

It is in perfect character for Wendel Phillips a man who has been for twenty-five years an open and avowed disunionist, who has again United States, who has again and again stigmatized the Constitution and the Union as a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell,' sounds well, and is beautifully consistent. Don't this radical faction. However atrocions may be the sentiments and avowals of its advocates, they have the tenacity of bull dogs and the felike that of the secession radicals in the South, rule or ruin. It is borrowed from the sentiment which Milton puts into the mouth of the Prince of Pandemonium when addressing his infernal peers, and is eminently worthy of its origin and author. We congratulate Mr. Phillips and his They will doubtless do their best to come up to the standard of their great original.

The issue they propose has only an indirect reference to the subject of negro suffrage in itself considered. They demand that this shall be forced upon loyal States in the South-and all of them will soon be loyal, the Government itself being the judge-whether they wish it or not, and forced upon them at once. It is a subject over which, confessedly, the States have exclusive control, and it cannot be taken from them without first breaking down the bar. riers which the Constitution has erected for the protection of the just and proper rights of the states. It cannot be reached at all by the Fed- of all loyal men in every part of the land to eral Government without doing violence to the letter and spirit of the great Charter as it now stands. It cannot be adopted as a war meas- to the national authorities. Let by-gones be by virus of secession in the Southern States has ure, because there is now no war. It is over, gones, let the dead past bury its dead, and let and the Government is disbanding its forces. Besides, voting is not an agency of war, but a rise again in harmony with the music of the means of peace and of civil government. If the Constitution and laws are ever silent in war -a question we do not propose to discuss-they | New York Tribune of the 27th uit: are certainly not silent when the war is over. If Mr. Phillips and his friends ever deign to recognize the Constitution as anything more than so much waste paper, they can take this But and crack it if they like. However they may look upon the Constitution, Mr. Johnson has taken an oath to support it. How then could be violate its provisions in respect to the right of the States to prescribe the qualifications of voters within their limits without violating

his cath, being at the time unrestrained and perfectly free to act? The radicals may bite at this file also if they choose. But aside from the constitutional objection to forcing negro suffrage upon the States of the South, whether they wish it or not, the measure in battle and chivalric to the fallen foe after it as they put it, is in itself in the last degree absurd. The question is not whether the negro can ever be intrusted with the ballot under any given set of circumstances. That has been done even in the South, and without any harm; and it may and very probably will be done cinity of Louisville as agreeable in all respects again. But the question is whether the negroes who, in portions of the South, constitute a majority of the whole population, and who have all their lives long been slaves, shall be instantaneously invested with the highest prerogatives of citizens? We do not allow foreigners to acquire such prerogatives until they have resided among us a number of years, until they have had time to become acquainted with the chives, we probably would never have known nature of our institutions and of the resposibili- more than one half of the horrid and atrocious ties they incur by becoming citizens. Are slaves | character of the rebellion and its leading spirits. more intelligent than they? Ought we to car fer upon the negro just metamorphosed from a slave into a free man, and at the very moment of emancipation, without allowing him a proba

twenty-one. During the latter three or four years preceding that age the white young man is nearly as capable of comprehending his duties and the nature of republican institutions as he is during three or four years after that Georgia to her allegiance." period. Yet in those few years preceding his ajority we don't allow him to vote. We keen him in a state of discipline till we think he has

ecome thoroughly posted as to the privileges, duties, and responsibilities growing out of the right of voting, so that he can be intrusted with it without any danger to the State. From all this the radicals propose to absolve the negro, in virtue, we presume, of his great superi ority in intelligence, goodness, breadth and grasp of mental capacity, and intuitive perto time, as occasion enabled him to. ception of the nature and fitness of things in general over both the white foreigner and the

white native. These Northern radicals are evidently great philosophers, and nearly as wise in their generation as their confreres and coadjutors of the cession school of the South. What a pity all of them of both schools could not be set s to show the world the model of a Commonwealth founded upon the "high metallic plangency" and "golden impossibilities"-in excellent Carlylese-of transcendental illumina-

Native white men don't vote till they are

GENERAL SHERMAN .- Somewhat over a month ago, when the articles of agreement between erman and Johnston were published to the world, a certain class of newspapers, forgetting, s it seemed, the exalted integrity of the great Union General and the inestimable service he had done for the country, undertook to impair his illustrious name and to destroy the hold he had secured upon the popular heart. The and General Halleck, which seriously impugned not only his wisdom, but his loyalty to nation itself, were used as the text from which a series of speeches and editorial homilies were aimed against him. It was said that General Sherman had virtually surrendered to General Johnston, that he had "fallen, that he had forfeited the confidence of the country by entering into the negotiations which occurred between the rebel leader in North Carolina and himself. We did not parcipate in this vulgar abuse of the most illustrious soldier of the war, assured, as we were, that his conduct was prompted by the highest asideration for the peace and happiness of the Union. We were confident at the same time that no words of abuse from lips or pen of the partisans who were decrying the great hero could, to any serious extent, do him permanent injury. Within a few days past General Sher man's official report of his campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, with a clear state ment of his negotiations with Johnston at Durham Station, has been published (a synopsis of which appears in our columns this morning) and from it the conclusion is inevitable that his motives, authorized by what he justly conceived to be the chosen policy of President Lincoln in reference to re-construc tion, were in every particular honorable and atriotic. The agreement he entered into with Gen. Johnston was based upon what at one date we all understood to be President Lincoln's plan of reconstructing civil government in the rebellious States, as strongly indicated by his mond, authorizing him to give to the rebel Governor of Virginia and the members of the to Richmond, that they might there assemble and re-insugurate civil authority in harmony

States. This is the sum and substance of the ejecting the Sherman-Johnston agreement and ouitted himself with const Halleck are proved to have been unfounded, the whole nation is sounding the praise of the most

brilliant hero of the war. politicians to injure Gen. Sherman as a prosictic and vulgar. It is an effort at demageguism which, far from impairing the solid and again boasted of not being a citizen of the fame of Gen Sherman, recoils disastrously upon the shallow-brained partisans who make it.

States know and appreciate the condition of to talk about "sycophants of Jeff Davis," and | the Southern people who now sustain the losses roting for a party pledged to repudiate the national debt, as a means of party triumph. It the sentiment of loyal men toward those people is that of magnanimity and affection. Through let us, however, fall into the error of despising out the Northern States there are, doubtless to change the overwhelming tendency to friend ship and harmony between the sections. Pres rocity of tigers. Their motto has ever been, ident Johnson largely shares the popular senti ment, as distinctly indicated by all that he has said and done relative to the Southern masses prevalent feeling is that the people, who, by base party intrigue, were precipitated into rebellion, shall be cordially welcomed back to the friends upon having so illustrious an archetype. Union, their rights and their liberties secured while the high-handed leaders who conceive and began the war itself shall be made to know the crushing power of the nation which they sought to destroy. The people, therefore, of the revolted States have but to forget the past, discarding the hatreds which war and slavery have engendered that they may regain their former peace and prosperity under the protection of the Federa Government.

The Government has always been the people's friend; its organization and purpose are democratic, based upon the popular heart and the general interests. It should now be the labor promulgate this fundamental idea and restor the affections of the hitherto rebellious masses the voice of the whole people, North and South, Union, Carrying out this idea, we reproduce the following remarks from an editorial of the

Our country is again at peace-we trust for reconstruct, to reopen dismantled railroad rebuild burned cities, and to replace the fe rebuild burned cities, and to replace the tence which have been swept from many thousand of equare miles by the passage of contending armies. From this hour forth each day wi winces an increase of our national wealth, and the census of 1870 will show a decided gain the consumption of the content of the co the census of 1879 will show that of both in population and property, over that of 1860, though half a million lives and four thou-sand millions' worth of property have been de-

sand millions' worth of property have been devoured by our civil war.

But to this end it is essential that there be no looking backward—no nursing of feuds—no cherishing of hatreds bern of our great contest. Let the law and its ministers do their proper work; but let no man be popularly proscribed, stigmatized, or ortracised, in any section for the part he has borne in our bygone struggle. If Unionists are to be mobbed or otherwise hunted out in strongholds of rebel feeling, or if those who have been rebels are to be thus buffeted by Union neighborhoods, we shall have no true Jeace, no revival of prosperity, but gento perpetuate in peace the antipathies insepara ble from war.

The above sentiments are enlightened and patriotic. They should constitute the basis of action throughout the States with the view of constructing an enduring popular party, the mission of which shall be the maintenance of American nationality.

But for the capture of the Confederate ar-The Philadelphia Press says that Jeff Da-

vis, for some weeks before his capture, was as

our as vinegar. No doubt he was, for he

turned at last to old mother. Shoe-leather should be abundant in the outh. A vast number of hides have been Tis a bad thing when the family tree well tanned there in the last year.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1865.

HELPS TO PACIFICATION .- It is announced that Gov. Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, has been eleased and will return home at once "under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of

Most persons were surprised at his arrest, and every friend to order will rejoice at his prompt release and return home. We have no doubt he will faithfully keep his pledge and keep it cheerfully and heartly. His influence will be needed and will be felt. Though a believer in he dogma of State sovereignty, he never bargained for such a despotism as the Richmond concern turned out to be, and he made such ndirect opposition to it, therefore, from time

It is due to the truth of history, however, to say that he frequently, even up to the present year, declared himself opposed to any restoration of the Union. But he was scarcely free to act. Public sentiment would not have tolerated the avowal of any other sentiment if he had entertained any other-and we do not know that he did entertain any other. He probably thought the issue already decided, and decided against the integrity of the Union, as multitudes of others did, and who, at the same time, regretted that they were compelled to think so.

The Administration has acted wisely in sending him home. Though the military power of the revolt has been thoroughly broken, though this is everywhere a mitted and felt throughout the South, yet the work of pacification which remains to be done is a work of immense gravity and importance, is beset with varied and herculean difficulties, and will require all the skill and wisdom, all the patience and all the appliances which the Administration can possible bring to bear upon it. It is emphatically great work. Victory over armed, organized opposition has been achieved, but another vic tory is requisite before the fruits of the first on can be fully gathered, before harmony can be restored, before the white-winged messenger birds of real and abundant peace can fly to and fro between the North and the South and nestle and chirp and twitter undisturbed in the treetops, up the hill-sides, and in the green valleys of a country larger than half of Europe. must achieve the victory over the hearts of the Southern people. We want no Ireland multiplied a hundred fold, no Venitia or Hungary or Poland in the South. Principle and patriotism and interest alike forbid it. All the best feelings of our nature instinctively rise up to protest against it. Some people may say it cannot be prevented. We do not believe it. Individual dissatisfaction will unquestionably remain. There are some wounds which can never be healed. There will be some sour persons who will continue undoubtedly to brood over defeat and baffled ambition. Theirs will be exceptional cases, however. They will not represent the masses of the community; at least they will not if the Government and the North pursue a mild, judicious, generous, and conciliating policy in dealing with these masses.

Some of those spirits whose bad influence helped to bring on the revolt will accept the decision of the sword in good faith, and labor to restore fraternal feelings. Those who cannot or will not will mostly take themselves off to Mexico, Cuba, and Central and South America. It will be a good riddance and the country will greatly rejoice at it, and no part of it more sincerely than the South. The masses of every Southern State will re-

main at home, as well from choice as from necessity. It is these we have to deal with, to propitiate, to make friends of, and warmer friends than they ever were before we can make with the Constitution and laws of the United of them if we choose, for the reason that they understand us better now than they ever did before. There has been an immense stride made President Johnson doubtless acted wisely in by reasonable Northern and Southern men towards mutual respect. The war was underrequiring the surrender of the rebel leader upon taken under mutual deception. Neither party the same terms that were granted to Gen. Lee. | believed that the other could keep it up longer Gen. Sherman himself took this view of the than six months or one year at furthest. When matter, and, therefore, when informed of the the capabilities and desperate bravery of each President's action, he acquiesced in it without a became developed to the other the scales fell He unbinshingly counseled the formation of a murmur and proceeded to exact the uncondi-Sherman, throughout the whole proceeding, We say a great stride has been made towards ability, and now, since the imputations cast upon | true and permanent friendship. Unless by a narrow and illiberal, by a groveling and revengeful course we neutralize and fritter ali this ing harmony, a mighty rampart of defense The attempt made by ambitious and envious against future dangers, a powerful means of pective candidate for the Presidency is unpat- of commerce, and of wealth. In the labor of reconciliation, every fair means calculated t promote it ought to be resorted to, and its full power exhausted. There is no single instru-

mentality of peace and unity that we can afford to dispense with. The slavery question the Southern peopl know has been decided, and they will yield gracefully to the flat of inevitable destiny which has decreed its overthrow. However much many of them may regret this, the know that it is no longer an open question. I any moral question can ever be considered a definitely settled in this world, then that of chattel slavery is settled in this country. But the negro remains. He must eat, and he must therefore work. If he will not work for his own support he must be compelled to. Will any body dispute that? But how is this to be brought about? Who is to make him work i he will not voluntarily? The power must be lodged somewhere evidently. Now the source of all power in our Government is the people, and for all domestic purposes the legitimate organ of this power, the channel through which it flows, is the Legislature. The Legislatures of the respective States, therefore, must provide a system by which their freed negroes will be enabled to support and if possible earich themselves, and aid in developing the resources of the country. These Legislatures must of course be composed of Southern people, loyal and Southern, and they must, of necessity labor in harmony with the General Government. Unless this is the case, there can be no peace, but constant wrangling and bitterness. perpetual discord and endless collisions, demanding military governments, provost marshals, and all the paraphernalia and heavy expense of standing armies from the Rio Grande

to the Atlantic. To prevent this, and to organize loval legislatures that will command the respect and confidence of the people, and secure their promp and cheerful obedience to the laws thus made. and their co-operation in the work of restoring order, civil government, and industry when now everything is in a state of chaos, the General Government requires, among other measures of conciliation, the counsels and services of all prominent citizens that will earnestly accept, in true faith and loyalty, the great facts of the present condition of things in the South, and will work unflaggingly to mold them into a system in harmony with the principles of the restored Union. Among such men we recognize Governor Brown, of Georgia, and we rejoice with unspeakable joy that the Administration has had the sagacity and good sense to call him into the service of the country. There is another man we should like to see employed in a similar service, and whose influence would be felt. We allude to Ex-Governor and Ex Senator Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi. He is now what may be called a venerable man; but he has all the fire and vigor of youth, and, despite his erratic course, he loves his country, and, if given an opportunity, would, we doubt not, do yeoman service in Mississippi and elsewhere in

the restoration of that era of good feeling which every good man longs to see established. We trust the Administration will soon recall him from his enforced exile in Canada, and send him rejoicing on his way to Mississippi or else where in the South as an eloquent and henceforth loyal and firm friend of the Constitution the Union, and the laws of the land.

We doubt not he would accept the mission, and accept it con amore. AID FOR GENERAL LEE .- It is stated that ove \$40,000 have been subscribed by the wealthy friends of General Lee in Baltimore and vicinity for the purpose of relieving him and his family from actual suffering for the common necessaries of life, caused by the confiscation of his

turns out to be a gallows tree.

We find the following editorial in the isville Democrat of vesterday:

In the Legislature, the other day, upon a motion that white soldiers be placed in our State instead of black, twelve radicals boldly voted their preference for the blacks over those of their own color. All the other radicals dodged the vote, and are equally and shamefully guilty. Let the people understand it fully, and know what they are voting for in the next election. They are asked not only to vote for the Constitutional Amendment, but to express their desire that negro soldiers shall remain to enforce martial law in the State in preference to whites. That is the policy. They believe in having negro soldiers to make arbitrary arrests, to disorganize the labor of the State, and to commit such outrages as have already disgraced the present military organization of colored soldiers in this State. Any white man who wishes for this can vote, but he is fitter to be a slave of In the Legislature, the other day, upon a mo for this can vote, but he is fitter to be a slave o King Dahomey than an American freeman. The editorial columns of the Democrat never

contained an article more replete with injustice

than the above. It conveys the idea that those

who voted against the Legislative resolution

mentioned in the article itself, designed to ex-

white troops in Kentucky, and that it is the settled policy of the Government, in the spirit of espotism, to rule the State by a negro military force, with a view to the degradation of the whites. The article of the Democrat is calculated to excite in the people of Kentucky the bitrerest hostility to the Government and this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be embers of the rebellion. The tendency of such embers of the rebellion. The tendency of such of this act and their appointment as practicable articles is to incite the organization of guerilla to convene and make arrangements for carry arties in Kentucky, and, if possible, to ging about a civil war in the midst of us. The men who voted against the resolution in the Legislature did so, as we are positively and reliably informed, from the consideration that stood its business in the management of the armies much better than the Legislature of Kentucky or the Legislature of any other State and that it could accomplish no good whatever, while it might engender hostile feelings among the people toward the Government itself. We were in Frankfort when the resolution was introduced, and we heard what are called "conervative men" express this view of the subject, although they voted for the resolution itself. The resolution was gotten up by a set of demagogues at the so-called "Conservative Caucus." headed by Powell and others, for the purpose of inflaming Kentucky, and driving the people of the State into a semi-rebel political organization. These men are anxious make an issue with the Government of the United States, cherishing as they do a Ingering hope that the sub-stratum of anther rebellion still remains, on which, within the next ten years, they may inaugurate another war for a dissolution of the Union. The very same means now used in Kentucky to agitate the people, arouse sectional feeling, and organze a party hostile to the Government were used by Yancey, Toombs, & Co., to "fire the Southern heart" and precipitate the South into

We will rejoice when there shall not be a Federal soldier, either white or black, in Kentucky, when we shall not require military protection in any part of the State, but we are willing to trust the wisdom and patriotism of our national authorities to determine when the troops shall be withdrawn from our soil. They understand the situation of affairs better than we do. We repeat that the Legislative resolution which the Democrat has made the topic of comment above, was prepared and designed to create dissatisfaction with the Government amongst the people of Kentneky, and to deepen and strengthen the disunion senliment of the State. There isn't a member of the Legislature who prefers negroes to white men in any capacity, and the editor of the Democrat is fully aware of the fact. If he will abor as zealously to heal the wounds of war and help our afflicted nation in its great effort to reach the condition of peace and prosperity again, as he does to excite bitter secional feelings between free and slaveholding States, he may do Kentucky and the whole

nation a glorious service. The adoption of the resolution by our Legiswill be held responsible for the faithful discharge of it by the whole country. If we in Kentucky will but patiently rely upon the wisdom and patriotism of President Johnson in his present difficult position, we will not, we are sure, regret hereafter having given to him our

Yesterday we had a conversation with a rebei Major-General, from which we gained an insight into Southern opinion on the slavers question. The distinguished officer, who has taken the amnesty oath, said, in substance, that the rebellion was predicated upon the gitation of slavery, that that question was the chief source and strength of the rebellion, and that, therefore, the destruction of the rebellion was no less than the overthrow of slavery itself. He regarded the existence of the institu dependent upon the issue of the war, and, said he, the success of the Federal Administration is the downfall of slavery. We inferred, from the statements of this prominent ex-rebel officer, that slavery was regarded in the light above indicated throughout the revolted States. He sald that, in view of the present condition of slavery in Kentucky, he thought the happiness and prosperity of the State demanded immediate emancipation. He thought the men who are now opposing the amendment in Kentucky were actuated by partisan views alone, regardless wholly of the enduring welfare of the Common-

We were exceedingly gratified when this distinguished officer assured us that the feeling now prevalent in the Southern States is emphatically favorable to the restoration of the Union upon a lasting basis. The Southern people, who have been engaged in the war, are utterly fatigued in body and mind with military strife, and are anxious to renew their allegiance to the Government against which they so houghtlessly rebelled. Our guest expressed great confidence in the ability and integrity of President Johnson, but said that the death of President Lincoln was inexpressibly lamentable to the South.

We concluded, from our interview with the ntelligent and distinguished gentleman, that the policy of reconstruction set forth by President Johnson in reference to North Carolina is wise and statesmanlike, and if pursued toward all the States will quickly result in the restoration of the entire civil authority of the

Ex. President Buchanan has written anoth r letter to the N. Y. Tribune in relation to the Cincinnati Convention. It contains no points finterest, except that in declining the Trib une's proffered use of its columns for him to defend himself. He says: This kind offer should be cordially accepted; but admonished y advancing years, of which you give warnduring this period, chiefly from the proceed. ings of Congress and other official and reliable ocuments, too long for publication in the Tribune. This has not been published hitherto, because of my reluctance, for several easons, to intrude myself upon public attention during the prosecution of the war now appily terminated in the suppression of the

Majer General Rousseau has been nomi ated at Frankfort by a number of highly respectable gentlemen, members of both branches the Legislature, as a candidate for United States Senator, to be elected by the next Legislature. We understand that it is the purpose of eneral Rousseau to make a general canvass of the State, speaking in each county during the summer and fall, and it is desired that those who are opposed to his election next winter will bring out some one to meet him on the and it will doubtless be one of the most in resting that ever occurred in the State.

The Chicago Journal states that Secretary ince, that the Government is now ready to reume specie payments, and would do so at once would do to the business interests of the country. It is believed that a return to specie paynts will not be delayed many months

war is over and a new era of peace has begun, strong inducements are being offered to encour age immigration into the hitherto rebellious States, Mr. Samuel J. Carter introduced the following bill into the Tennessee Legislature everal days ago, designed to promote foreign immigration into that State. We heartily commend the spirit and object of the measure as one of the most judicious steps that can be taken by the Tennessee Legislature. It means taken by the Tennessee Legislature. It means taken by the Tennessee Legislature a budget of military news, authenticated something substantial, looking to the furre wealth and prosperity of that Commonwealth, the resources of which promise so much, not to erself alone, but to the whole country. The neasure is entitled "A bill to promote and secure immigration to the State of Tennessee,"

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the sum of — dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of inducing immigration into this State, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended as herein and after directed.

Sec 2. Be it further enacted, That a Board, composed of — persons, to be called the Commissioners of Immigration, is hereby constituted, and the members composing said stituted, and the members composing said Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the said Board shall have all the powers inident and necessary to carry out the objects of

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General As-

ing out the purposes of this act. The said Board shall secure and embody, in the form of a report or circular, or any other manner deem ed best, reliable statistics and information as to the resources of this State, including the facili-ties for mining, manufacturing, and the growth of leading staples or articles of consumption and commerce, the price of lands, the statistics

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said board shall have power to appoint agents in the city of New York, and at Galway, Bremeu, Antwerp, or at any other point, to aid in effecting their object, and to make the most favorable arrangements for about

such regulations as to the payment of their drafts on said fund as the Governor and Compress and proceedings, including a statement of their expenditures, to the next session of the

urposes of this act, and report the same, as SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act

We have placed at the head of our colomns the name of William L. Neale, of Madison county, as a candidate for State Treasurer at the approaching August election. Mr. Neale has repeatedly represented his county in the State Legislature, and is still the representative incumbent. When the war began he was a large slaveholder, but now, in the present conlition of slavery, he is an earnest advocate of emancipation. He is well known in the central portion of the State as a gentleman of fine elents and of the highest moral character. As the representative of his county he has constantly sustained an enviable position in the Legislature, and, if elected to the responsible office of State Treasurer, he will discharge the ections pertaining to it with great energy and fiderity. The friends of the Union throughout should give Mr. Neale an active and hearty support.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION -Rev. Dr. D. State Teachers' Association.—Rev. Dr. D. | loudest, bravest, and fiercest when danger is Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruc- pest. I again met Gen Johnston on the 18th tion, authorizes us to say that a convention of State Teachers in Kentucky, will be held in the city of Lexington, on the 1st of August next, for the purpose of fully inaugurating the work for the purpose of fully inaugurating the work of promoting the interests of the common school system in Kentucky. This will be the first regular convention of the kind held in the State, and will be one of vast importance. Its proceedings will be exceedingly interesting to the whole Commonwealth, and we hope that of promoting the interests of the common The adoption of the resonation of our logist the whole Commonweelth, and we hope that the whole Commonweelth, and we hope that the whole Commonweelth, and we hope that the convention will be largely attended. Every the convention will be largely attended. Every nesty proclamation; General Grant's terms to should be present, as the subjects to be discussed are of the highest value to the people.

"TEXAS" THE GUERILLA.-Tais notorious cople for some time, has been captured at last. He fell into the clutches of Major Wilson, the indefatigable guarilia-hunter. The Major had to resort to strategy to gain his point. He entered into an agreement with two guerillas-One-armed Berry and Mitchell-that if they would surrender "Texas" they would be released upon taking the oath. The two consented to the bargain, and started in search of bim. They found him and delivered him up to Major Wilson in Taylorsville on Saturday. Mitchell and Berry were released, according to promise, and "Texas" brought to this city yeterday under a strong guard.

A VETERAN -In Nashville the other day, two discharged soldiers were overheard talking about what constituted a veteran. One of them said he knew a veteran who had been discharged, and gave the conversation between him and the turgeon. "How long have you been in the army?" "Twenty-two months," was the reply. "What army were you in?" 'Neither: I was n the hospital twenty-one months." were you doing the other month?" asked the Surgeon. "I was looking for a hospital."

The War Department has issued general orders No. 101, which directs that volunteer soldiers may, if they choose, retain their arms and accourrements on paying the value thereof to the Ordnance Department. The payment will be made under the regulations of the Ordnance Department to its officer or representative at the place of muster out or at the State rendezvous where sent for payment, and the privilege belongs to those only who are honorably mustered out and discharged.

GUERILLA ROBBERY AT PORTLAND, MO -A pand of twenty bushwhackers, under a wellknown desperado named Frank Ramsey, went into Portland, Callaway county, Mo , on Thursday, and robbed the stores of all the money and goods they could find. They took two thonsand dollars from one citizen. The people fired but we cannot learn that any one was killed.

HOMEWARD BOUND -The Atlanta (Ga.) Inteligencer of May 30th says: "Another divisionthe first-of General Wilson's command, composed of the 1st Wisconsin, the 4th Indiana and the 6th Kentucky cavalry, passed through ur city on Sunday morning last, en route to Chattancoga, there to be mustered out of ser-

tain 4th Missouri cavalry, who was wounded Ky., May 10th, died in the Military Prison Hos oital in this city yesterday evening about four hospital, is very low, and no hopes are enter tained of his recovery. REBEL OFFICERS -Among the passengers o he steamer Ruth yesterday evening, were the

rebel General Buford and staff, of Gen

Chicago to visit Mrs. Lincoln, and expresses the atmost sympathy for her in her sad bereave-THE OATH IN RICEMOND .- The Richmond epublic says that fourteen thousand five hunlred and fifty-seven citizens, soldiers, and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United

est's command, and Captain Todd, brother of

Mrs. Liscoln. Captain Todd is on his way to

tetes in that city since the 3d of April last. writing wretched poetry upon the United states, we hope that President Johnson will find authority for demanding him of the British

Government for punishment The embodyment of the late Souther Confederacy put on crinoline. The embody-

The leaders of the Trans-Mississippi rebe army swore that they wouldn't surrender, COLONEL: I had the honor to receive your let and-surrendered.

IMMIGRATION TO TENNESSEE.-Now that the SYNOPSIS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S REPORT. OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence and official report of General Sherman to General Grant, on the campaign of the Carolinas, is published by order of the Secretary of War in the Official Ga-

Two bridges had to be built and twelve miles of new road made. We had no iron except by taking up that on the branch from Goldsborough to Weldon. Instead of losing by time, I gained in every way, for every hour of delay possible was required to reconstruct the rail-oad to our rear and improve the condition of ar wagon roads to the few second to the few second may own to the few s

armies that remained in existence. I never made any concession as to his own army, or as-sumed to deal finally or authoritatively in re-gard to any other, but it did seem to me that there was presented a chance for peace that might be deemed valuable to the Government of the United States, and was at least worth the few days that would be consumed in ref-erence.

To push an army whose commander had so frankly and honestly confessed his inability to cope with me were cowardly and unworthy the brave men I led.

Inasmuch as Gen. Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power over the armies in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom urged me to conclude terms that might accomplish so complete and desirable an end. All dreaded the weary and laborious march after a fugitive and dissolving army back toward Georgia, almost over the very country where we had toiled so long. There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained they were withheld, or included in only by that class who shun the fight and the march, but are

fits of that proclamation to all the officers above the rank of colonel; the invitation to the Virginia Legislature to re-assemble in Richmond, by General Weitzel, with the approval of Mr. Lincoln and General Grant, then on the spot; a rm belief that I had been fighting to re-estab-sh the Constitution of the United States, and

me to pen the memorandum doned by myself and General John It was designed to be, and so expresace, as a mere "basis" for refere he saw no good reason to change his course thought rather to manifest respect for hi n Mr. Lincoln would have approved. General Sherman also refers to his letter to

ity of bringing the war to a close as soon as sily of bringing the war to a close as soon as poesible, for financial xeasons.

On the evening of April 23, Major Hitchcock reported his return to Morehead City with despatches, of which fact General Johnston, at Hillsboro, was notified, so as to be ready in the morning for an answer, and at 6 o'clock A. M. on the 24th. Major Hitchcock arrived, accompanied by Gen Grant and members of his st aff. General Sherman says:

"I scon learned that the memorandum was "I scon learned that the memorandum was disapproved, without reasons assigned, and I was ordered to give the forty-eight hours' notice, and resume heatilities at the close of that time, coverning myself by the substance of a despatch then inclosed dated March 3, 12 noon, at Washington, District of Columbia, from Secretary Stanton to General Grant, at City Point."

Within an hour a courier was riding from Durham's Station toward Hillsborough with notice to General Johnston of the suspension of the truce and renewing the demand for the command.

The General refers to his orders for the adance of the army, and says: vance of the army, and says:

"General Grant had orders from the President, through the Secretary of War, to direct military movements, and I explained to him the exact position of the troops, and he approved of it most emphatically; but he did not relieve me or express a wish to assume command. All things were in readiness, when, on the evening of the 25th, I received another letter from General Johnston, asking another interview to review negotiations.

ral Johnston, asking another interview to the negotiations.

"General Grant not only approved, but urged me to accept, and I appointed a meeting at our former place at noon of the 26th, the very hour fixed for the renewal of hostilities. General values of the property o Johnston was delayed by an accident to his train, but at 2 P. M. arrived. We then consulted, concluded, and signed the final terms of capitulation.

"These were taken by me back to Raleigh, submitted to General Grant, and met his immediate approval and signature. General Johnston was not even aware of the presence of General Grant at Raleigh at the time."

The remainder of the presence of the presence of General Grant at Raleigh at the time."

The remainder of the report refers to the im-ortance of the surrender, the movements of a rmy toward Alexandria, and his own trip the principal cities of the Carolinas and Se onch; and discusses at length the alleged im-opriety of interference by General Halleck th his (Sherman's) orders to his subordinates -Generals Thomas, Stonen

The correspondence between General Grant's ssistent Adjutant-General and General Sherman, and General Grant's note to the Secretary of War, transmitting General Sherman's report, Heado'rs Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 25, 1865. General: General Grant directs me to call

rattention to the part of your en at the expense of many lives, is s The General thinks that in making a truce the commander of an army can control only his own army, and that the hostile General must make his own arrangements with other armies acting against him.

Whilst independent generals acting against a common for would naturally act in concert, the General deems that each must be the judge of his own duty, and responsible for its execution. If you should wish, the report will be returned for any change you deem best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. 8. BOWERS, Ass. Adj. Gen. Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding

Major-General W. T. Sherman, Commanding Military Division Mississippi. Headquarters Mil. Div. of the Mississip Washington, D. C., May 26, 1865

ter of May 25th last evening, and I hasten to answer. I wish to precede it by renewing that assurance of my entire confidence and respect for the President and Lieutenant-General Grant, and that in all matters I will be most willing to shape my official and private conduct to suit their wishes. The past is beyond my control, and the matters embraced in the official report to which you refer are finished. It is but just the reasons that actuated me, right or wrong, should stand on record; but in all future cases, should any arise, I will respect the decision of General Grant, though I think it wrong. Supposing a guard has prisoners in charge, and officers of another command should aim to rescue or kill them, is it not clear the guard must defend the prisoners? Same of a safeguard. ter of May 25th last evening, and I hasten to taining a budget of military news, anthenticated by the Secretary of War, and embracing a copy of the basis of agreement between Generals Sherman and Johnston. General Sherman complains of his plan not being kept secret until further inquiries had been made, and mentions, as the reasons for his course, the character of the interviews between President Lincoln and prominent parties in Richmond upon the subject of reconstruction. He denies the intention of insubordination, and, in conclusion, promises to go on and execute the orders of the Licutenant General. This letter has attached to it the following: "P. S. As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published. I demand that this also may be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors."

The official report commences with affairs on the 1st of April, when the army was lying at Goldsborough, repairing the wear and tear of its recent march from Savannah, and details the military perations against Johnston to the 14th, when General Sherman received Johnston's first letter. Proceeding, he says:

I agreed to meet General Johnston in person at a point intermediate between our pickets, on the 17th at noon, provided the position of the 17th at noon, proposition of the 17th at noon, provided the position of the 17th at noon, proposition of the 18th and Johnston of the 18th and Johnston to the 18th at noon, provided the position of the 18th emailitary departative punishment one who violates a safeguard. So jealous is the military law to protect and main'ain good faith when pledged, that the law adjudges death and no alternative punishment one who violates a safeguard in foreign parts. (Sée Articles of War No. 55.) For murder, are son, treason, and the highest military creams, the punishment prescribed by law is death or some minor punishment; but for the violates and death alone, is the prescribed penalty. I instance this to fit the punishment prescribed penalty. I instance this to fit the punishment prescribed by

possible was required to reconstruct the railroad to our rear and improve the condition of our wason roads to the front, so desirable in case the negotiations failed, and we be forced to make the race of near two hundred miles to head off or eatch Johnston's army, then retreating toward Charlotte.

At noon of the day appointed I met General Johnston for the first time in my life, aithough we had been interchanging shots constantly since May, 1862.

Our interview was frank and soldier-like, and he gave me to understand that further war on the part of the Confederate troops was folly, that the cause was lost, and that every life sacrificed after the surrender of Lee's army was the "highest possible crime." He admitted that the terms conceded to General Lee were magnanimous and all he could ask, but he did want some general concessions that would enable him to allay the natural fears and anxieties of his followers, and enable him to maintain his control over them until they could be got back to the neighborhood of their homes, thereby saving the State of North Carolina the deviatations inevitably to result from turning his men loose and unprovided on the spot, and our pursule and cut off Johnston's Truce Dound Generals Halleck has a marginal truce of the fact, not even vet recalled, modified, or explained, was his purpose to de'y and volcate my truce that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the whole world drew but one inference and the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the whole world drew but one inference. It admits of no other. I never claimed that the whole world drew but one inference in the safe quarter of the very short duration, clearly within my limits and right, justified by events, and, as in the case of prisoners in my custody, or the violation

I am, dcc... W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding,
Colonel T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.

Heado'rs Armies of the United States | Washington, D. C., May 27, 1865. Sir: I have the hongr to transmit herewith 1885; also a copy of my note calling his atten-tion to that part of his report in which he speaks of the necessity of maintaining his truce even at the expense of many lives, and giving him my views thereon, with permission to amend it,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT. Lieutenant-General.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S FAREWELL AD-DRESS TO HIS ARMY. The following order has just been issued: Special Field Orders No. 76.

Special Field Orders No. 76.

The General Commanding announces to the Armies of the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for us to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no longer defy us. Some of you will be retained in service until further orders; and now that we are about to separate, to misgle with the civil world, it becomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the sitcomes a pleasing duty to recall to mind the sit-uation of national affairs,

When but little more than a year ago we were

When but inthe more than a year ago to gathered about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all the future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty, three armies had comer than the control of the control bits.

Again, we were not to be held back by any issuacle, and crossed over and fought four heavy attles for the possession of the citadel heavy attles for the possession of the citadel heavy attles for the possession of the citadel heavy attles for the problem, and destroyed Allants, structure the problem, and destroyed Allants, structure the problem, and destroyed Allants, structure the main arteries of life to our enemy, and Christmas found us at Savannah.

Waiting there only long enough to fill our wagons, we again began our march, which, for peril, labor, and results, will compare with any ever made by an organized army; the floods of the Savannah, the avenue of the Combahee and Editor the hich allows.

the Savannah, the swamps of the Combahee and Edisto, the high hills and rocks of the San-tee, the flat quagnires of the Pedec and Capo Fear rivers, were all passed in midwinter, with

Goldstoro.

From then we paused only long enough to get new clothing, to reload our wagons, and again pushed on to Raleigh, and beyond, until we met our enemy sueing for peace instead of war, and offering to submit to the injured laws of his and our country—as long as that enemy was defiant, nor mountains, nor rivers, nor swamps, nor hunger, nor cold had checked us, but when he who had fought us hard and persistently offered submission, your General though it wrong to pursue him further, and negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

negotiations followed which resulted, as you all know, in his surrender.

How far the operations of the army have contributed to the overthrow of the Confederacy, to the peace which now dawns on us, must be judged by others, not by us; but that you have done all that men could do, has been admitted by those in authority, and we have a right to join in the universal joy that fills the land because the war is over, and our Government stands vindicated before the world by the joint action of the volunteer armies of the United

L. M. DAYTON, Ass't Adi [Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.]

Atlanta papers of the 4th publish the Presi roes a few days since. It is said the slave population in that vicinity is becoming quite un-

ulv.

The Macon Herald says: Major General Melook has been ordered to New Mexico, where
e is assigned to an important position. He
assed through this place this morning en route
or Nashville.

The officers of one of the Richmond banks,
while on their way to that place with the assets

while on their way to that place with the assets of that bank, amounting to four hundred thousand dollars, were attacked by robbers near Wasbington, Ga., and robbed of two hundred thousand dollars. Ten guerillas were hung by the citizens of ass county, Ga., a few days ago.

The 2d Miscouri cavalry arrived here last ever—

Nashville to-day, the 1st and 2d divisions of Wilson's cavalry, under command of Colonel Minty, will start for Nashville to-morrow morn-

Q. In the published report of your agreement there is nothing about slavery, I believe. A. There was nothing said about slavery, because it did not fall within the category of military questions, and we could not make it so. It was a local question which the President had disposed of, overriding all our action. We had to treat the slave as free because the President, our Commander-in-Chief, said he was free. For me to have renewed the question when that decishave renewed the question when that dec n was made, would have involved the absurdi-of an interior undertaking to qualify the Q. That was the reason why it was not men-

2. That was the reason will it was not men-ned? A. Yes, sir; subsequently I wrote a se to Johnston, stating that I thought it hild be well to mention it for political effect, en we came to draw up the final terms with cision; that note was written pending the time my memorandum was going to Washi ton, and before an answer had been returned In another part of General Sherman's report, where he reproduces the points discussed in the

erview between himself and staff and Gen. Johnston, Breckinridge, and the rebel Postmaster-General Reagan, he says: We then discussed matters; talked about lavery, talked about everything. There was a niversal assent that slavery was as dead as anyhing could be; that it was one of the issues of he war long since determined; and even Gen.

It is clearly seen from the above that General Sherman, in his agreement with General Johnston, regarded the complete overthrow of slavery as granted, and that the rebel Generals elves emphatically made the concession ere is, therefore, no ground for the erection of a pro-slavery party in Kentucky based upon the articles between Sherman and Johnston,

both of whom are now thorough abolitionists. SOUTH -The Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, referring to the means of restoring peace and order

For four long years we have shed blood in such torrents as to cause the great heart of the nation to grow sick at the very thought of strife, and now that blessed peace again smiles on our sin-stricken land, let those who rule follow the example of the Son of Man, in the sublimity of whose virtues all language is impoverished and the living light of eloquence is hushed forever, and so temper justice with mercy as to secure that Divine favor without whose watchful care nations, like men, must soon fall to rise no more.

These are the sentiments of one who lived in

These are the sentiments of one who lived in the South during the whole of the gloomy period of the reign of terror, and who, though compelled to bow before its power, was still a true | its true character before-hand. His resolution Union man at heart. He is a true representative of multitudes in the Southern States, who Representatives' Hall, without consultation in what they detested. He knows the situation of things as they really exist, and the sentiments above expressed, we doubt not, are those which animate to-day the entire class, with perhaps Union men of the South who have all their lives been engaged in the war against secession and disunion, battling for the Constitution and the laws amid obloquy, difficulties, and dangers which those at a safe distance from the scene of strife have no proper conception of. These are the men who now ought to be heard and their counsels heeded. They are almost to a man in favor of forbearance, of conciliation, place in their bosoms. They are ready to forget and forgive. They harbor no dark spirit of enge. With olive branches in their hands they welcome back the erring and eyen the guilty to the paths of peace and love from which in an evil hour they departed. They know how dreadfully all have suffered, except the head devils in the bad work, and suffering has made them placable, willing, and even anxious to cast the pall of oblivion over the past and to strike hands once more with all who are now willing in good faith to try to pour oil upon the troubled waters, to heal the ghastly wounds which the long and deadly strife has when trade is generally very dull. We are be caused, and forever to banish, if possible, that bitter and baneful spirit of sectional antagonism whose fruits have proved to be the very apples of Sodom which have made the country sick

almost unto death. How sublime and beautiful is the position of those tried and true Union men of the South, and how different the spirit they manifest from that exhibited by some persons far from the fields over which the red tide of battle and woe the South except from hearsay, or the reports, often onesided or exaggerated or prejudiced, of

We saw not long ago a printed prayer from a doctor of divinity, hailing, we believe, from one of the Northwestern cities, asking God to forgive the Government and people of the North for the sins they have committed in being so lenient, so merciful, and asking, in effect, for in dealing with the fallen foe, asking an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, and all this in the name of the Man of Sorrows and the Prince of Peace, who gave his disciples a new com- and nothing can impede our onward progress. mandment that they should not only love one another but love their enemies. If the imps of darkness ever hear the petitions put up to the throne of mercy, how they must have chuckled with delight at such a prayer as that. God help and pity the poor creature who uttered it.

We naturally look for such a spirit from highwaymen and desperadoes, from the Sepoys of India, from the brigands of Italy, and the banditti of Mexico, from those who rob and butcher their victims as a "Christian duty" in by-paths and lonely places, but hardly from the gentlemen in black with white cravats, our examplars and models who profess to follow the teachings of the Ser-

mon on the Mount.

There are very few clergymen, however, we trustand believe, who are animated by such a spirit as that to which we have alluded, and but a small portion of the people of the loyal States. And it is a matter of sincere and heartfelt, of profound congratulation, that the President of the United States does not. If this were not so what visions of unutterable sorrows would rise up before us, and what shadows of despair and death would cover the Republic!

The hour of victory is the hour of magnanimity, and if we want a real peace we must use the means to secure it.

We do not advocate unconditional amnesty and would not let the prime movers of the atro cious revolt go unpunished. These, kowever. are few, and in dealing with them, we must not and uch less of any realings of revenge. Jusshe is some. plercing, cloud sylvion upon the present and the chief actors in the great conspiracy from the stand-point of a hundred years hence, if that be to inquire, before passing sentence upon them,

at least before executing it, what will be the clear, cold, irreversible verdict which History will pass upon them, and which posterity a thousand years hence will just fy and applaud There will be neither passion, nor prejudice nor vengeance in that verdict. And that ver dict, and that alone, will be worthy of a great people and of free institutions that have just passed successfully through the mightiest conulsions of either ancient or modern times.

While, we repeat, we would punish the chief nspirators, we would do it in such a way as deprive them of the glory, which they doubtess now covet, of becoming martyrs. We would not bestow upon those who yet sympathize with them such an advantage or such a neans of mischief. There is strategy even in ustice, and philosophy in dealing with the

Here in Kentucky we lack public me sing courage enough to meet the leading mestions of the hour. The prevailing disposion among our politicians is to submit then selves to the rule of ideas and prejudices which are wholly impertinent to the vital issues on which the future happiness and prosperity the State depend. It is the most easily demon strated proposition in the world that Kentucky as a free State will be a hundred-fold more wealthy and progressive than as a slave State but the educational prejudices of the people against emancipation are so strong that our pubmen fear to confront them even with facts and arguments which are in themselves over whelming The idea has been imbeded in the Kentucky mind that "conservatism" is the life of the Union, and the people have been induced to construe conservatism into pro-slaveryism. A nore radical or more fatal mistake was never made in politics. The highest, most en lightened conservatism, consists in a clear, practical recognition of existing

facts, and the directing of popular action in accordance with those facts Men who oppose facts, who war against destiny, are fatally deluded, and, to the whole extent of their influence, they injure the State The true statesman always first inquires, What are the facts in the case? and then he applies the necessary principles. Now, what is the case in Kentucky? As to the slavery system, we all feel that it has been utterly overthrown in consequence of the mighty convulsion through which the nation has passed. We know from the present condition of slavery, from the thousands of slaves already freed, that the system can never be established again. This fact was discussed and fully conceded in the late convention between Generals Sherman and Johnston, representing respectively the two great parties in the war. Why, then, should we, prompted by an ideal conservatism, talk about maintaining slavery in Kentucky? uestion is a practical one: it concerns the maerial as well as the political interests of the

ored troops from Kentucky, called to see us,

and said that our editorial on the subject, in

hilling could be a long since determined; and even Gen. Johnston laughed at the folly of the Confederate Government in raising negro soldiers, whereby they gave us all the points of the case. I told them that slavery had been treated by us as a dead institution, first by one class of men from the initiation of the war, and then from the magnituding proclamation of State; and we only need men who have brain and muscle and heart enough to lead a benificent revolution, to carry the question in every county in Kentucky. The period presents a glorious opportunity to the young men of the State who desire their names to be identified with the future fame and glory of the Common Yesterday morning Dr. Owings, the au thor of the resolution adopted by the Legisla-ture requesting the President to withdraw all

response to a very ill-tempered article of the VIEWS OF THE TRUE UNION MEN OF THE sville Democrat did him very great injustice. As to the origin of the resolution we had expressed the conviction, formed by us at Frankfort, that it was instigated by the Powell-For four long years we have shed blood in Harney caucus, held in that city at the time. for the purpose of creating between the people of this State and our national authorities an issue based upon the presence of colored troops in the midst of us. This opinion we heard from uently expressed at Frankfort, and it was sus tained by clear indications that the caucus

mentioned was designed to organize a party in Kentucky thoroughly hostile to the Government of the United States, the leaders of which had chosen the Louisville Democrat a their organ. Dr. Owings informed us that he did not attend that caucus, having ascertained first statement, especially since it greatly renow attaches to the Powell faction throughout the State. We did not have the Doctor in our mind's eye when we penned our article of yesterday, and rejoice to be assured by him that he did not mean by his resolution to raise any such odious issues as the Democrat, by its incendiary article, has endeavored to thrust upon the State. We can but regard Dr. Owings as a high-toned, patriotic genman, anxious for the peace and security of the State. As to the political tendency of his resolution, however, we entertain the same opinion now that we have already expressed, and feel confirmed in it by the use which the Democrathes endeavored to make of the resolution itself. The Democrat uses it now and will continue to use it to arouse the sectional

prejudices of our people, and thereby promote a practically disunion party in the State. THE TRADE OF OUR CITY .- Thanks to the recent action of our Board of Trade and the subsequent concert between our merchants, the trade of our city is presenting a very favorable aspect. Business is rapidly increasing, and that too when we are approaching midsummer, ginning to ascertain that by putting prices at

the lowest living estimate we can control much of the trade which has hitherto sought other localities. The business of our city during the month of June has never been more active than now, since the outbreak of the rebellion, and everything indicates that trade will be unusually brisk during the entire summer. We congratulate our dealers, both wholesale and retail, that they are vieing with each other

has rolled in awful surges, and who know nothing | in their attempts to supply all purchasers from abroad with goods of every description, quite as low, it not lower, than they can be bought elsewhere. They have only to persevere in this course, and we shall soon secure to ourselves pick up just information enough to lead them | the trade to which the geographical position of Louisville fully entitles her. We are now very much in need of tenements

and stores to accommodate the mechanics and traders who are appearing among us to contribute to our prosperity and enable us to take our proper position among the comme cities of our republic. Let us have the aid of the landholders, who possess large, unimproved tracts of land, and who can easily and remu neratively provide the accommodations which our increasing business now renders necessary,

The Journal thinks it unconstitutional to allow negroes to vote.—Democrat, Our cotemporary has got into so chronic a bit of misrepresenting us, that we suppose he can't help it, and therefore ought not to be held ccountable for it.

The Journal don't think it unconstitutional or negroes to vote. It never said so or anything that could be logically tortured into such sentiment. They have a perfectly constitu tional right to vote in any State that permits them to do so. Every State prescribes the qualifications of its own voters. Can the Democrat understand that?

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS WHO WERE SENT NORTH OF THE OHIO RIVER TO REMAIN DURING THE WAR .- All persons who have been sent North of the Ohio river to remain during the war, or until further orders, in making application to return to their homes, must make the application to Major James H. Cole, Post Commandant, Jeffersonville, Ind., showing upon what authority they were sent North, and that they have sufficient means to take them to their homes, and to support themselves after getting here, and not be dependent upon the Government for support.

It is said that a review of the teachings nilosophy and prophecies of the London Times respecting the struggle in this country with son is soon to be published in England. It will consist largely of extracts from the Thunderer, and will be a curious and exceedingly enertaining work, in which tory ignorance of and rejudice against the great republic will appear n very inconsistent and ridiculous attitudes.

bout to return to his native country to spend sible to poor human weaknes. She ought the evening of his days, and sleep with his

MEETING OF THE TOBACCO-GROWERS OF KEN KY-A large assembly of the representative of the tobacco interest in Kentucky, were present at the opening of the Fair vesterday morning. Quite a number of gentlemen from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee were present. After the opening of the Fair by the accom plished President of the State Agricultural Society, Colonel L. J. Bradford, the names of the ommittee were read out, and appointed to seats in front of the stand.

On motion of Colonel Alfred Allen, Colonel Bradford was appointed Chairman, and Morris B. Nash, Secretary of a permanent organiza-On motion of Colonel Bradford, it was re-

solved to call a convention of all interested in the tobacco interest, to meet on the second Wednesday in September. After a considerable debate on this subject the committees were sent into the sample-room adjoining to make their awards. The following

are the awards: MANUFACTURING LEAF. m offered by the Louisville Hotel Fremium offered by the Louisville Hotel.

First Premium — Silver-plated Ware worth
warsied to T. D. McGuire, of Ballard county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth
warded to W. H. Smith, of McCracken county, R
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth
warded to W. E. Wells, of Hait county, Ky.

SHIPPING LEAF. Premium offered by the United States Hotel remium offered by the United States Hotel.

Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth
d to F. Anderson, of Green county, Ky'
d Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth
d to J. D Stevenson, of Baliard county, Ky
Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth
d to Grief Bailey, of Taylor county.

CUTTING LEAF.

Premium offered by the National Hotel. Premium offered by the National Provided in Premium-Silver-plated Wate worth \$100: dt to J. W. Thomas, of Owen county, Ky, and Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth \$50: dt to J. Dugan, of Bracken county, Ky, de Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth \$25: ed to V. Black, of Mason county, Ky, CIGAR LEAF.

Premium offered by the Louisville and Cinciunati
Mailboat Company.

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$75;
awarded to J. W. Elliott, of Bracken county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Second Premium—Silver-plated Second Premium—Silver-plated Second Premium—Silver-plated Second Premium—Silver-plated Second Seco HEAD OF LEAF Premium offered by the Louisville and Henderson Pack-et Company,

Premium-Silver-plated Ware worth \$125; awarded to Mrs. J. W. Rutherford, of Ballard county, Ky. BEST TEN HOGSHEADS OF LEAF Premium offered by the Louisville Board of Trade

Fremium offered by the Louisville Board of Trade.

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$125;
awarded to R. R. Warfield, of Ballard county, Ky.

Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$50;
awarded to W. H. Penn, of Ballard county,

Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$25;
awarded to F. Goldberry, of Bracken county, Ky.

EEST FIVE BOGSBEADS LEAF.

Premiums offered by the Kenthery State Agricultural Premiums offered by the Kentucky State Agriculturs Society.

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$140; awarded to J. Deeds, of Todd county, Ky.
Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$50; awarded to T. J. Braine, of Christian county, Ky.
Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$35; awarded to T. D. McGuirc, of Ballard county, Ky.

BEST THREE HOGSHEADS LEAF. soffered by the Mississippi and Ohio Trans tation Company. First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth awarded to Whipe & Nourse, of Owen county, Ky. Scoond Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth awarded as J. D. Walker, of Ballard county, Ky. Third Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth awarced to J. G. Dillworth, of Ballard county, Ky. \$40:

emium-Silver Goblet worth 20; awarded to W. E OLD CUTTING LEAF. Premiums offered by the Mississippi Transportation

First Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$100; warded to A. H & S. F. Pollock, of Bracken county, awarded to A. H. & S. F. Pollock, of Bracken county Kentucky. Second Premium—Silver-plated Ware worth \$5. awarded to Bradford & Ware, of Bracken county, Ky. The State Board appointed Messrs. J. S. Drane, L. Young, and J. B. O'Bannon, a committee to arrange premiums with the Jefferson County Association, which is to meet on Mon-

day next. CROP PROSPECTS IN INDIANA -Says the Vincennes Sun: "Crops in this locality look remarkably promising. Wheat, oats, and barley are particularly fine, and large vields are confidently anticipated. Corn is somewhat backward, but there is ample time for it to come out, and farmers are generally hopeful."

Says the Jeffersonian: "The farmers have been very busy planting corn during this week. The great majority of them are now through with this process. Wheat harvest will soon be here. The wet weather has damaged a great deal of the wheat, and there will hardly be an average crop in Johnson county the present

Says the Delphi Times: "The prospect of the hay crop is said by the farmers to be exceedhe says, was drawn by him from his seat in the | ivgly flattering. No really correct idea of the | of free white laborers into her borders, and inwere reluctantly torced out of their proper or- with others, and was offered in no party spirit. indications are good. The fly, we are informed, fearful ravages in some sections. The prospect lieves Dr. Owings from the edium which for a fine crop of fruit was never better. Potatoes and all other kinds of vegetables look splendid."

> STATE FAIR -At a meeting of the President and Directors of the State Agricultural Society, held yesterday in this city, it was resolved to hold a fair, on the second Tuesday in September next (it being the 12th), on the Fair ounds near this city. A liberal and extended list of premiums will be published in a few days. From the spirit manifested by the Board Directors, and the ample arrangement which will be made, we may confidently predict that our State Fair will be not only the largest, but most interesting ever held in the State.

> We should like the Journal to inform us i this Constitutional Amendment passes, and which that paper now advocates, what is to hinder Congress from passing a bill forbidding any distinction to be made by the States in their laws and Constitutions on account of co

And we should like to have the Democrat inorm us "what is to hinder Congress from passing a bill forbidding any distinction to be made ecount of color" if this Constitutional Amendment don't pass?

Hon. Wm. Sampson, of Glasgow, is a can didate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, lately addressed out of office by the Legislature. Mr. Sampson is he Senator incumbent from Barren county. He has long been regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Green river portion of Kentucky. and we think him qualified in an eminent degree for the high office to which he aspires He is and has always been a loyal man, and the riends of the Union can cordially support him throughout the State.

One set of ideas don't last more than Our neighbor evidently judges by experience

[For the Louisville Journal.] REMOVAL OF HON. JOSHUA F. BULLITT. The General Assembly of the Commonwealth f Kentucky, two-thirds of each House concur-

of Kentucky, twe-thirds of each House concurring therein, presented the following address to the Governor, which is ordered to be spread at large upon the Executive Journal, viz:
Address to the Governor requesting him to remove from office Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of this Commonwealth.

To the Governor of the Commonwealth of Ky:
The General Assembly of the Common wealth of Kentucky (two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, each concurring herein), request your Excellency to remove the Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, from his said office for the following reason:

he Court of Appears, from his said office by collowing reason:

That the said Bullitt has vacated his office by besenting himself from the sittings of said Court and from this State, and having taken up his residence within the territory of a foreign Government.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

RICH ARD T. JACOB,

Speaker of the Senate.

Thereupon the Governor made the following order, viz:

Thereupon the Governor made the following order, viz:
Pursuant to the foregoing address, which is hereby approved, and in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of Kentucky, At. 4, Sec. 3, I, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby remove Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, chosen for the (33) third Appellate District, from office, and do hereby order and declare the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, in and for the third Appellate District of Kentucky vacated by the removal aforesaid of Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt from office, in accordance with the Constitution of Kentucky and pursuant to the address aforesaid of the General Assembly of Kentucky, two-thirds of each House having concurred therein. Given under my hand at Executive Office, in the City of Frankfort, Ky., this 3d day of June A. D., 1865. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

Which being entered upon the Executive ournal, a copy thereof is ordered to be forwarded to Hon. J. F. Bullitt, at Amherstsburg Canada, and one to be sent to the Public Prin COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

The foregoing is a full and correct copy from the Executive Journal of Thos. E. Bramiette.

Given under my hand at Frankfort, Ky., this the 6th day of June, A. D. 1865.

E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State. By Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1865.

the burden of Mr. Calhoun's lachrymals? The THE LEGISLATIVE CANVASS. - The canvass for weakness of the South and the great danger the election of our Representatives in the next that the rich and powerful North would over Legislature has begun. Questions of great imwhelm and destroy her institutions. Hence, portance to Kentucky will be involved in that that she must separate from the North and erect lection the result of which must deeply affect an independent government for her own protecnot only the tone of political parties in future, tion. Placed in the crucible of stern logic, this but the very fate of the Commonwealth itself. "and nothing more" is the residuum that is left. Political sentiment in this country is controlled Now, what made the South weak and less populous and less powerful than the North? Not surechiefly by events which make and direct the naly the want of rich soil or extended territory tion's progress, and this war, in unfolding its mighty issues, has naturally produced great or mineral resources or navigable rivers or hanges in the popular mind. To lose sight of harbors, not the want of any natural adthese changes, or to deny their true signific vantages. She had all these in abundance and to a greater extent than the North had. She is to oppose inevitable destiny, and no wise had access to the markets of the world in comunblicist having the common weal in view, can mon with New England, New York, and Pennfail to perceive them and adapt his conduct to their just demands. Trammelled by party ties, sylvania, and she could grow the great staples, cotton, rice, and sugar, which they could not. or blinded by prejudice, some may disregard the new and pressing exigencies raised by the Why, then, we ask again, did she not keep perilous ordeal of war, but they will be utterly pace with and far outstrip the North in the race for wealth, population, influence, power? Oh, swept from their positions at last by that impetuous current of events which is bearing the she didn't have the benefits of European immigration. Foreigners would not come to the nation on to a higher and better fate than they South, and therefore she couldn't develop her have yet conceived. When public leaders stand great resources. Why not? She didn't have above the people, or ambitiously advance bethe vessels to bring them. Why couldn't she yond the needed measures of the hour, we may have them? She hadn't the mechanics or the stly question either their integrity or their capital to build them. Why didn't she have wisdom; but when a given measure, arising them? What prevented? There is no escapfrom a long series of events, is demanded and ing the conclusion to which facts and logic in upheld by the popular will and heart, we may safely dispense with fear, not doubting that its exorably lead. If the South possessed origiresult will be fruitful of honor and glory to the nally every natural advantage which the North did-and we suppose no man in his senses will nation. Such is the process by which a great people advance from one era of their history deny this-then the causes of her weakness must have been artificial, something in her society and civil institutions, in her philosophy and principles, since an effect cannot exist without a cause. If any flaw can be detected in

this reasoning we should like to have it pointed

Now the only primary and essential difference

between Northern and Southern society grew out

of the institution of slavery—we mean of course

after the Northern States had abolished the in-

stitution within their limits. Randolph's and

spirit and sustained their doctrines. Slavery

being in the South, foreign immigration sought

her manufactures by duties laid upon foreign

behind in population compared with the North.

had no means of manufacturing, was exclu-

goods, wanted the cheapest market, and was

therefore in favor of free trade. Hence, the

war of the sections, hence, denunciations of

Northern manufacturers and the duties to pro-

tect them, hence, Randolph wished to kick the

sheep, and Calhoun wanted to nullify the laws

of Congress if they imposed duties on foreign

manufactures: hence, sullenness and alienation,

attention to politics exclusively, and hurled their

anathemas at Northern prosperity and power, in-

had done and was doing to produce that prosper-

ity and power. Those means were open to the

South as to the North; one appropriated them, the

adopted them, and had consequently become

rich and strong both in wealth and numbers.

The resources of the North were, therefore, de-

mportant cities, reacting upon the agricultural

nterests of the States in which they were

fluence in the Government, and the number of

representatives in Congress to which such num

We ask the attention of the people of Ken-

nown by authority. Here it is gravely pro-

to make an effort still to retain it! It cannot

uselessly in her natural career of progress, and

vex and impoverish her citizens to no purpose.

The specious appeals made to their prejudices

and passions are not very complimentary to

their intelligence or their judgments, and are

very much like those which the secessionists

addressed, before the war, to the Southern

people to bring on the dire calamities through

Our neighbor the Democrat is disposed

o agitate Dr. Owings's Legislative resolution

colored troops from Kentucky. Just as we

anticipated, he is endeavoring to make that

resolution a strong point in the present canvas.

In the course of his article yesterday morning

We should like to know what we have gained

our rulers know better than we do, and, there

of the State, and the Legislature would be un

true to their constituents, and untrue Federal Government, not to have said so.

ore, it is impertinent to speak. We affirm that his resolution expresses the wish of nine-tenths

Now, we do not understand that any attempt

has been made here in Kentucky to dany."the

right to petition rulers, to remonstrate and con-

demn what is wrong?" On the contrary, al

men, regardless of party associations, emphati-

cally assert that right, fundamental as it is in

our free system of government. We are not,

however, willing to concede, that the presence

long as Federal military forces, of which they

are a part, continue within our limits by author-

ity of the President of the United States, who

is the commander-in-chief of all the national

armies. We know that Dr. Owings's resolution

will not affect the action of President Johnson

in any degree, and, such being the case, we

have taken the ground that it could do Ken-

tucky no good, while it tended to create an

unnecessary issue on the subject between the

President and our people, who are thereby

made to believe that a great wrong is being

wilfully perpetrated upon them. The resolution

nor more rapidly than it is being done. The

We deprecate all the annoyances arising from

CHAMP FERGUSON .- The Nashville Press and

Times has learned of another of this ferocious

outlaw's bloody deeds. Lieut. Smith, of Bur-

oridge's command, was wounded in the raid on

the Salt Works, and was lying in the hospital

Champ Ferguson and his murderous band came

that way, and the leader shot several slaves who

were in the Federal service. He rushed into the

hospital and deliberately killed Lieut. Smith.

Prof. Longly, who was in the college at that

time, is in that city and can testify to the facts,

Large quantities of cotton and tobacco

s needed to accomplish it.

son on the subject.

of colored troops in Kentucky is a "wrong" so

nts, and untrue to the

which they have just passed.

our neighbor says:

posed, in the face of such facts as we have stated,

bers entitled them.

ively agricultural, had to buy all manufactured

alhoun's philosophy rose naturally from this

nto another. Little Importance should now be attached to old party lines when they conflict with policies which are imperatively required by the changes produced by war. Those changes themselves were inevitable, and they must be met by timely legislation. The crisis demands living, active men, who, recognizing facts as they stand, have the heart and brain and muscle to grapple bravely with the perils around us. Fundamental principles are as valuable now as they ever were, and can never be expunged from the statesman's mannel, but political fossils are nnisances in the broad field of progress now opening before us. The next Legislature of Kentucky will be reuired to ratify or reject the Constitutional

Amendment lately proposed by Congress to the everal States. Linked as the measure is with an immense interest in the State, its importance is peculiar and vital. The last Legislature reected the amendment chiefly for the reason that its discussion before the people was deemed best under the circumstances. We advised the Legislature to adopt it at once, but the policy of submitting it to the popular will as expressed by the ballot may have been wiser. We are ure at least that the measure can lose none of its merit or strength in being fairly presented to the people. Slavery has, for good or for evil, received a fatal shock in Kentucky, as in every other State where it exists. The war has swept away its foundation and security, and its lingering remains are to us a nuisance and an injury. We may accept it as an axiom that wise legislation requires a settled and definite condition of affairs. We are sadly in need of such a condition in Kentucky. When the status of the negroes within our limits shall be determined, we can proceed with clear-sightedness to appropriate legislation; and the sooner we reach this point the better in all respects for the peace and prosperity of the State. The ratification of the Amendment appears to us as the speediest and best mode, and, indeed, the only mode at present of attaining this coveted result. In the approaching legislative canvass, the friends of the Amendment should choose as their candidates strong and earnest men who will fearlessly meet the question. In every county of the State, let the subject be discussed in all its bearings, and we think that no man who appreciates the real condition of affairs hesitate to declare his support of the Amendment. The time is near at hand when slavery, as an institution, will be extinguished throughout this continent. That result is clearly inevitable now, do what we may for it or against it. The institution, in its present fragmentary condition, can no longer benefit Ken tucky: its removal in name, as well as in fact, will elevate the State, inviting the immigration corn crop can yet be arrived at, but the present fusing new vigor into all her industrial chan-This is no party question; it is one of practical and immediate expediency, and ever citizen of the State who allows his actions to be controlled by traditional prejudice against emancipation will show himself blinded to the true interests of Kentucky. It matters little, therefore, which of the old political parties a

> should not affect his opinions and action on this A SUGGESTIVE STATEMENT.—The Petersbu (Va.) News of a late date makes the following

man has been identified with; past associations

suggestive statement: In this whole commonwealth there is not a In this whole commonwealth there is not, as r as we know, a glass factory, a button facto-r, a paper mill, a broom factory, a manufacto-of wooden ware, a brass foundry, a porcelain ctory, a chair factory, a carpet mill, a pin ma-ine, en agricultural implement factory, a anufactory for cutlery, a type foundry, a ctory wherin a single article of printer's use made, a brewery, a calleo print factory a made, a brewery, a calico print factory, a ock factory, a linen factory, a cotton factory, above capacity for the commonest work.

And this, too, in the great State of Virginia, in which was the first English settlement in America, the "mother of States and of Statesmen," the home of Washington and Jefferson, of Madison and Marshall, the proud old Commonwealth that has been living upon its great by the States in their laws and Constitutions on | names, digesting politics and boasting of its first families until it has become so feeble that there

are none so poor as to do it reverence. Virginia contained before the war more than sixty-one thousand square miles, and was the largest of the old States. Her soil was originally rich, and much of it is so now, and her climate is genial and healthy. She has an abundance of water-power, various streams navigable for light craft, and extensive mineral resources. There was no State more favorably situated at the time of the Revolution, none that had a fairer chance to take and keep the lead as the first, richest, most populous, and most powerful commonwealth in America. And yet behold the result. What a picture does she now present of conservatism run to seed, or rather of conservatism run mad! She clung to all her antique prejudices, and resisted all innovations as inconsistent with her ancestral pride and unworthy of her dignity. One of her repntatives in Congress upon a certain occa sion thanked God that he came from a district in which there were no newspapers or freeschools, and John Randolph declared in one of his memorable set-tos with old Tristam Burges of Rhode Island, that he hated the manufacturers so badly that he would go half a mile out of his way to kick a sheep; and this has been quoted with infinite gusto by the wits of the secession school from that day to this as a capital bon mot, withering in pith and point against both wool and manufactures. He probably wore a coat at the time cut from cloth made in the little State against which, in common with other manufacturing communities is sarcasm was leveled. Neither he nor his followers ever dreamed of the true nature of his philosophy or of the results to which it would unerringly, inevitably as the succession of the seasons, conduct Virginia. Those re sults are now seen and felt in the dismember ment of the State, the exhaustion of its soil, the poverty, nakedness, and comparative helpsness of its people, in blasted districts and dilapidated buildings, in ruined plantations and old fields covered with sedge-grass, which "outshines the sun," as Wise once said, or which are too poor to produce even that. They are seen-these results of false philosophy and vicious teachings-in the orphan's tears and heard in the widow's cry; witnessed in the widow's toil, and solitude, and sufferings. We read that the ladies of Virginia-among the most beautiful and amiable in the worldare compelled, great numbers of them, to go out doors and labor with their own fair nds for the commonest necessaries of life, or starve. And now comes the cry for those very manufactures so much despised and derided by the irst families and political teachers of the Old Dominion. She has to go back seventy-five years and inaugurate those domestic industrial astitutions which her political leaders either ignored as unworthy of any attention or con-

are being brought to light at Montgomery, Ala, It may be said, perhaps, that the present poyand a brisk trade is in progress between that rty and miseries of Virginia, in common with place and Mobile via the Alabama river. those of the South generally, have been caused We wonder what Jeff Davis and staff think by the war, and are not chargeable to the phiophy and teachings of her politicians. But of the "situation."

aplated only to denounce and hold up to rid-

A Few Words to Our Young Men who are what primarily produced the war? What was ABOUT EMBARKING IN BUSINESS -We notice that a great many novices in business are about enering the arena of trade to seek their share of the profits which a legitimate avocation will afford. Some of these require a few words of advice in order that they may start properly in the world, and that their labors may not be fruit

And first, let us remind this class that the must not expect, at the outset, to compete suc sfully for a large trade with our long estabished houses. Capital the result of the labors of many years, has its advantages, which can not at once be overcome by young aspirants for mercantile success. Trade, like everthing else, must be learned, before it can be made profitable. Take two

firms just embarking in business; the one with a large capital and the other with but small means. The chance of success is in favor of the latter firm. It takes some little time to become versed in the quality of goods, as well as in the peculiarity and solvency of purchasers. The new frm which has a large capital, either owned or borrowed, is tempted to extend credits to its customers far beyond the bounds of prudence, in order to rival those firms which have been long established. In such a race it is almost certain to be unsuccessful, for the older firms will throw over to the younger on those only whose solvency is doubtful. Such customers are an hindrance to the new firm. because they lock up its assets and prevent their se. It may be said that the promissory notes received from these customers can be negotiated at bank and the avails reinvested by the

To a certain extent and in good times, this may do. But the temptation is very strong for young business men to extend their busines when it is paying even an apparent profit. I therefore, they rely, in any great measure, upon bank accommodations, they will find that when periods of stringency occur, they will have to take up many of the notes of their cust which the latter will be unable to pay, and the consequence will be that their apparent profits will be consumed in the shape of extra interest difference between free and slave labor, and this system and the principles that were born of brokerage, &c.

Our successful business men have generall them governed the South. The followers of ommenced with small means. They have been these men of course became embued with their obliged to learn the character of the articles in which they dealt, to content themselves with smaller profits than those charged by larger Northern and shuned Southern shores. The houses, and to collect their bills promptly. By North became more populous and went to hese means, added to untiring economy, their mannfacturing and was in favor of protecting coffers have been filled and they have attained a standing in the mercantile community which competitive products. The South fell rapidly could be secured only by progressive steps. "Hasten slowly," should be the motto of

ery young merchant. As he becomes acquain ed with the quality of the articles in which he deals, with the laws which govern the advance and decline of those articles, with the peculiar ties of his customers, and the prospective de mand for his merchandise, he may safely extend his business and enter into a larger competition with the mercantile community.

Another difficulty exists among our your people which should be sedulously guarded and hence Southern politicians devoted their against. We mean the employment of capital in outside matters which should be devoted to stead of adopting the same means that the North active business. Too many wish to start in splendid establishment, the adornment of which absorbs one half their means. Such exterior embellishments may do very well for old firm oliticians of the other opposed them, ridiculed which can easily spare the money therefor from their business. But it is folly, approaching to them, and abused the North because she had madness, for young men, just setting out in life, to emulate such extravagance. It may pay in a

very few cases, but in most of them it is fatal. The young business man must base his sucveloped, manufactures established, towns sprung up in the wilderness and soon became cess upon the goodness of his merchandise, his attention to his customers, and the cheapness of his goods. It he pays too large a rent, as he must do if he opens a splendid establishment, situated, thus stimulating every department of industry, creating individual, and, therefore, he will so far encroach upon his means as not aggregate wealth in the said States, and to be able to enter the market with the cash wherewith to make his purchases. In such augmenting, consequently, their power and incase, his more favored competitors, who have the money, will be able to underbuy, and, of course, to undersell him; and if his goods are higher priced than those of his rivals, it follows ucky to these great and indisputable facts and that he must put up with a very limited trade, and that too from customers which are not of the reasoning growing out of them. They are the best sort. Our young men will find these nore interesting to the people of this State than to those of any other, since in this State suggestions worthy of consideration, and their adoption may save them from mercantile shipalone does the institution of slavery technically yet exist. Everywhere else it has been over-

The lately rebellious States now present a most inviting field to the genius, skill, industry, and wealth of the country. With a rapidity greatly exceeding any former expectation, the be done; but the attempt to do it, like the atpeople of those States are settling again into tempt to dissolve the Union, will be disastrous the condition of peace and exerting themselves in many ways, and will keep back the State to repair all injuries resulting from the war. which will soon prove more than equal to the losses sustained within the last four years, and, after a comparatively brief period, the people there will realize more than their old pros perity. Since the close of hostilities, large public meetings have been held in many portions of the South to consider the new situation of affairs produced by events of war, and, on each occasion, the clearest practical views have been expressed as to the course to be adopted calling upon President Johnson to remove the to place the South fairly upon her feet again. The masses seem disposed to adapt themselves as specially as possible to inevitable destiny, making the best of circumstances about them. But little disposition appears to quarrel or murmur over the destruction of slavery, which was generally regarded as a foregone conclusion by putting down a rebellion, if we have lost the right to petition rulers, to remonstrate and con-demn what is wrong? If we must assume that from the downfall of rebel power. Turning

new era, the people are seeking to identify their interests and themselves with the irresistible tendency of events by which the nation is to be disenthralled from old prejudices and broken The war has carried desolation into many portions of the South, but the strong, healthy im pulse now being diffused will soon gather up the fragments of society and re-establish those channels of wealth and labor which are to give at last a more enduring prosperity than the Southern States have ever enjoyed. Those States are yet but poorly developed. They possess resources of wealth as yet untouched by the hands of enterprise and skill. A great war brings out new forces, and, now that our civil struggle is over, a wonderful impetus is to revolutionize the social, political, and material condition of the South, which will rapidly bring to greatness so long concealed within her bosom. New energy will be given to the cause of edu cation, the spirit of nationality will dispel the mists of secession and nullification, and the inspiring touch of free labor, taking the place of the slavery system, will unfold a thousand hidden sources of power from which the masses have been excluded by the concentrated wealth

may "express the wishes of nine-tenths of the State," but from the fact only that "nine-tenths of the few. In every city of the hitherto rebellious State of the State" are anxious that all troops shall be withdrawn from the midst of them. We able newspapers have already been established, which are devoted to the discussion not so shall rejoice when all our armies, excepting the necessary regular army, shall be disbanded and much of politics as agitated by demagogues sent to the walks of civil life, but we know and office-seekers as to the immediate, substanthat that thing can't be done immediately, tial welfare of the South. They are inculcatng a sound, enlightened, popular sentiment, work is an immense one, and considerable time Union, seeking to remove that sectional anithe presence of either colored or white troops when properly developed, will make the n Kentucky, and we will do any reasonable act in our power to remove them. But the re-Southern States, more than ever, a powerful medial acts must be done under the policy of and glorious part of the nation. Thus instructthe President, and not in antagonism with it. ed, the people are opening their eyes as they have never done before, and inviting capital When the proper time shall come, and it will come shortly, President Johnson will no doubt and labor from the Northern States to assist in withdraw all Federal troops from Kentucky. Let the country upon the cheering prospect presentus be a little patient, therefore. We should not ed. It strengthens our confidence that the expect to be rid of all the evils of war at a date so soon after the cessation of the gigantic war spirit of fraternity is at work, and that it will through which the country has passed. It will soon heal the bleeding wounds of war, and reunite the old ligaments of the Union in an evertake much time and labor to "wind up" the armies, and in the mean time it is best for Kenasting bond. tucky that we should not annoy President John-

It has been reported, not reliably, we hink, that General Lee is to be indicted and tried for treason. We cannot believe the report, because such an action against General Lee by United States authority would be in utter violation of the articles of surrender which he. as commander of the rebel army of North Virat Emory and Henry College, utterly helpless. | ginia, accepted from General Grant. The faith of the nation was sacredly pledged by those articles, and they amply protect him and all who observe them from any such disturbanc by our authorities, either civil or military. The ollowing article of the surrender is very clear: Each officer and man will be allowed to re-urn to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe

We trust that the authorities of the United States will scrupulously uphold every article of the agreement between Grant and Lee, A violation of them would be utterly disgraceful. diers have been struck by it.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1865.

THE NEGRO QUESTION .- The opponents of the Constitutional amendment in this State appear oblivious of the plainest facts. Their eyes seem firmly closed, and they either cannot or will not see what is as clear as the midday sun to all the rest of the country. One of the candidates for Congress that they have brought for ward, referring in a late speech to the general negro question, held such language as this: "I oppose this new reconstruction system. What is to be done with these poor negroes when they are all made free?"

"When they are all made free!" He does not know that the President of the United States long ago issued a proclamation declaring them nceforth and forever free throughout the Southern States, except in certain specified districts, or if he knows this he regards it as null and void. Though this proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, and has been fully indorsed by President Johnson, though it is to-day in process of practical execution in all the States to which it applied, though orders to this effect have been formally isssued by military commanders in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina Georgia, Alabama, etc., vet this candidate for Congress in Kentucky treats the whole question as if no such proclamation and orders had even been promulgated, precisely as if no war had been raging for the last four years, and as if slavery throughout the South were in exactly the same condition that it was in before the war began. He coolly treats the whole proceedings of the Government upon this question, backed as they have been by Congress and the verdict of the people, as of no effect whatever. What does he propose to do about it? Nullify the entire acts of the Government in both the executive and legislative departments? If so, how is he going to make the nullification effective? Does he propose to raise again the standard of revolt in Kentucky, and marshal his friends in battle array against the National authorities, or does he innocently suppose that those authorities will, at his demand, recede from the position they have solemnly taken upon this | ment made by Gen. Sherman with Gen. John question? The stand the opponents of the Contitutional Amendment in this State are taking is most extraordinary, when the facts of the case are duly considered. Do they wish to make a direct issue with the General Government and all of the other States in the Union, and again involve Kentucky in a bloody and devastating war? If not, what do they mean? What is the significance of their attitude? What practical measure do they propose? What do they intend to do? Let us briefly analyze the condition of the question as it now exists. The President of the United States issued his proclamation declaring slavery forever abolished in all the States of the Union where it then existed, except in certain States and parts of States mentioned. Kentucky being in the latter category. Will the opponents of the amendment deny this? That proclamation was reduced to practice wherever the victorious armies of the United States went, and the

Government, through its agents, is still carrying t into effect. Will this be denied? Subsemently, in order to cover the ground cepted in the proclamation, an amendment to the Constitution was proposed in Congress and passed that body by the requisite majority of two-thirds forever prohibiting slavery within the United States. This amendment has now been ratified by twenty-two States. New Hampshire, Iowa, California, and Oregon have not yet taken action upon it. That they will ratify it admits of not the shadow of a doubt. The Legislature of New Hampshire has just met, and in a day or two we shall hear of th ratification of the amendment. The other three States named will follow suit in due season that is, as soon as their Legislatures meet. They will make twenty-six States adopting the proposed amendment. There are thirty-six States now in the Union, three-fourths of which or twenty-seven, are necessary to make the *land. Kentucky would make the twenty-seventh State. But the opponents of the amendment seen to think that if it be defeated in this State it will thereby fail to become a part of the Consti

tution, and therefore of no effect. Now, thi

idea is atterly and absolutely fallacious. The

rejection of the amendment in Kentucky will not make the least difference as to its final success. That is beyond any contingency that can organizing loyal Legislatures in the different Southern States? And does not every man know principles in harmony with those adopted by the The South possesses great recuperative power last Administration of the General Government and continued by the present Administration? In Virginia the State government is already in working order, to some extent, under Governor Pierpont, and initiatory steps to the same end have been taken in North Carolina, Wm. M Holden having been appointed Military Govern-or. It will not be long before an election will be held for State officers when the whole civil government of the Commonwealth will be fully restored as in days gone by. What is in process accomplished also in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Florida. There are persons from all, or nearly all, those ganize governments in them; and it cannot be long before in each case this will be fully accomplished. Now, who doubts that, in every their faces to the future, radiant with the sun of one of these Commonwealths, the Constitutional amendment will be adopted by its loyal Legislature? We think it highly probable that in Virginia it will be ratified before the meeting of our next Legislature, and perhaps in North | while the other States will be moving along Carolina likewise, so that, as soon as it shall

have been done by Iowa, California, and Oregon-upon the meeting of their respective Legislatures-it will have become a part of the Constitution of the United States without any reference to the course Kentucky may take u on the subject, and, therefore, be imperatively binding upon every one of the thirty-six States of the Union. When this is effected, the President will issue his proclamation announcing the fact, and declaring the amendment a part of the organic law of the land, to be respected and obeyed accordingly, "any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." In this case the shacklight all the elements of les will instantaneously fall from the limbs of every slave in Kentucky, and, if necessary, the made in pursuance thereof. It would be his sworn duty to do this. He would have no option in the matter; and we presume there is no man who doubts that he would faithfully perform his duty. '

future, but during the present year, what do homes in Tennessee to come into a colder clithe opponents of it here in Kentucky intend to mate and among strangers? Neither will they do? Suppose they should succeed in returning leave Virginia to come here. Virginia negroedaily urging the inestimable advantages of the | a majority to the Legislature who are against | are proverbially fond of "Ole Virginny." We it, what action do they design taking? Do never knew one from there that didn't want to mosity which gave birth to the war itself, and | they intend to resist it by force? Do they in- | go back. Manifestly they wont come from pointing to those great interests which, tend to get up another revolt? Do they intend that quarter. They will all be wanted in Arkanto bring the horrors of war again upon the sas and Missouri that are there now. Their people of this State? If not, then what means | condition will be in all respects just as good their opposition? Is it merely for the sake of in those States as in Kentucky. They will have arraying Kentucky against the National Gov- no motive to come this way, and neither ne ernment, against nine-tenths of her sister States of the Union, against the public sentithe great task of restoration. We congratulate | ment of the whole world, and the civilization of the age? Is it merely to make her the subject of gibes and jeers, an object of loathing, a community to be shunned? Is it merely to humiliate her by placing her in a position from which she must recede or last be forced to yield? Is this the feast to which we are all invited by the opponents of Is it merely for the sake of opposition, with the absolute certainty of final defeat through the action of the other States of the Union without reference to the result here, that Kentucky is called upon to ignore and jeopard all her great inter-ests for the time being? We make the appeal to the intelligence and cool judgment of her people. We cannot afford to appeal to passion or prejudice or partisan feelings. The interests at stake are too great for that. When the welfare of the State, its prosperity and reputation, its material and moral interests and its repose hang trembling in the balance, let all other

> ccasion. A lucky miner at Tiffin, O., is said to have struck lead. A good many of our unlucky sol-

rations be put aside as unworthy of the

that, in pursuance of a secret circular, signed by Messrs. Dudley, Kincaid, Buckner, and others, and addressed to gentlemen in various portions of the State, a caucus was held in the city of Frankfort several weeks ago for the purpose of effecting a new party organization, under the lead of Hon. L. W. Powell, in opposition to the Anti slavery Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Powell acted in the caucus as Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and Mr. John H. Harney, of the Democrat, was appointed as permanent Chairman of the Executive Committ of the new party. As a party platform the caucus adopted a series of resolutions which, as a general thing, are of unexceptionable character, embodying, as they do, many abstract expressions as to personal liberty and the value of the Constitution and the Union. The burden of the caucus, however, was the Constitution al Amendment, which is characterized in term of gross misrepresentation of the nature and purpose of the measure itself. These socalled conservatives pretend that they are go ing to make a political fight in Kentucky for the sake alone of principle, and they hold that opposition to the amendment is the grand essential of the hour. If, say they, we recognize the fact, however indisputable it is, that slavery has been effectually destroyed, not only in the lately rebellious States, but in Kentucky, the negroeswill become our social and political equal our civil Constitutions, both State and Federal, will be overthrown, and we had as well sacrifice at once "life, liberty, and the pursui of happiness." They call themselves Conservatives, but they are nothing more nor less than radical political fogies, who are evidently ignorant of the grand progressive moveme which the nation is evolving its splendid destiny as a free, enlightened, and mighty empire. See how badly posted they are in the current events of the day. Opposed as they are to the emancipation of slavery or to the removal from the midst of us of its broken and useless remains, yet they have fully indorsed the agreeston. Powell & Co. are either ignorant of the whole character of the "agreement" between

THE SO-CALLED CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The people of Kentucky have already learned

Sherman and Johnston, or they have wilfully undertaken to create an issue out of nothing to be bolstered up by the illustrious name of General Sherman. The seventh resolution adopted by the caucus is as follows: 7. That in view of the fact that the war i 7. That in view of the fact that the war is now virtually ended, we are in favor of the exercise of a liberal, kind, and conciliatory policy toward those who have been in arms against the Government, in order that the Union may be harmoniously and fraternally preserved, and that good feeling and confidence may once more prevail throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that, in the judgment of this meeting, the agreement made by the real Shor. meeting, the agreement made by General Sher-man with General Johnston contained proposi-tions wisely adapted to restore speedily the peace and harmony of the Union; to preserve the just authority of the Federal Government, the republicanism of the States—and was in strict accordance with the true theory of the Constitution.

The purpose of the so-called Conservatives be ing to fortify themselves on the slavery question behind Gen. Sherman's "agreement," it is important to know what Gen. Sherman's construction of that agreement is. Within the last three weeks the distinguished hero and pacificator has published his official report of his last campaign, in which occurs a full account of his interviews with Generals Johnston and Breckinridge, which resulted in the "agreement" under consideration. In the course of

his report he says: We then discussed matters; talked about ery, talked about everything. There was a reisal assent that slavery was as dead as thing could be; that it was one of the issu of the war long since determined; and ever Gen. Johnston laughed at the folly of the Con rate Government in rai reby they gave us all the poi ry had been treated by us as the initiation of the war, and then from the coln, and finally by the assent of all partie

The foregoing is very explicit, clearly exhibiting General Sherman's and Gen. Johnston's present view of the slavery question The General when he appeared before the Comnittee on the War, in Washington City, a few days since, settled the point even more fully than is done in the preceding extract. The following lowing questions were asked and answers

given: cess. That is beyond any contingency that can be conceived of. Does not every intelligent man in Kentucky or anywhere else know that the Government is now engaged in the work of ary questions, and we could not make it s It was a local question which the President his disposed of, overriding all our action. We have that these Legislatures will be organized upon to treat the slave as free because the Preour Commander-in-Chief, said he was free. For me to have renewed the question when that

me to have renewed the question when that decision was made would have involved the absurdity of an inferior undertaking to qualify the works of his superior.

Q—That was the reason why it was not mentioned? A.—Yes, sir. Subsequently I wrote a note to Johnston, stating that I thought it would be well to mention it for political effect when we came to draw up the final terms with precision. That note was written pending the time my memorandum was going to Washingtime my memorandum was going to Washin ton, and before an answer had been returned. Thus we see that General Sherman has fully nterpreted his agreement with Johnston as of being done in these two States will soon be taking for granted that there should be no further controversy on the slavery question, that he treated "the slave as free because the President our Commander-in-Chief, said he was free.' States now in Washington for the purpose of General Sherman's report relative to that agree obtaining authority from the Executive to or- ment is an essential part of the agreement itself. The official report of Gen. Shermau has utterly swept away the foundation stone of the so-called conservative party in Kentucky. All the lately insurrectionary States are to be soon restored to their practical relations with the Government as free States. Kentucky will then

be left alone to fight for the name of slavery,

peacefully and prosperously in consistency with

the inevitable tendency of events and the irre vocable policy of the nations itself. It is said by those who are trying to throw dust in the eyes of the people of Kentucky in reference to the adoption of the Amendment to the Constitution and to confuse that which is very simple and plain, that if Kentucky becomes a free State all the negroes i the country will rush here. And people of common sense are expected to take this for granted, and receive it as a grave argument against the measure! What will make them come here? The State will then be in precisely the same condition with all the other States in reference to slavery. What, therefore, will President would send a military force into the make them come here in preference to stay-State to enforce the Constitution and the laws | ing where they are? Missouri is free, Tennessee is free, Virginia is free, all the States surrounding Kentucky are free. Why, then, should negroes leave one free State to go into another? The climate of Tennessee is certainly as congenial to negroes as that of Kentucky, and they will be under no more hardtion of the proposed amendment by the re- ships there than here. They will be as free quisite majority of three-fourths of all the there as here, as well off in every respect. Why States in the Union, not in the dim and distant | therefore, for what reason, will they leave their groes nor white men act without motives. They wont come from North Carolina or South Carolina or Georgia or Mississippi. The climate in those States agrees with negroes better than it does here, and we know of no reas why negroes who have been born and raised in those States should take it into their heads to travel hundreds of miles to reach a colder cliraise the black banner of revolt against the mate and live among strangers when they will national authority and go to war, and then at be free at home and enjoy all the rights and privileges which they can in Kentucky. We don't believe they'll come. 'Tisn't reasonable the Constitutional Amendment in Kentucky? to think so. We guess those who tell us so for mere party purposes laugh in their sleeves at the absurdity of the idea. It's meant for people who don't think. As for the other part of the assertion, that about the flooding of Kentucky by free negroes from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, few words are needed to show that we need have no fears on that score. There are comparatively few negroes in those States, and there is work enough for them all. They have to work there and if they come here we shall make them work also. If they don't think so. a trial will convince them of it. We intend to be industrious here in Kentucky, as we have a 'heap" to do, being behind Ohio and the other free States in the development of our resources. We shall therefore allow no idle vagabonds si

themselves off quick, no matter a hat the color may be, unless they have plenty of . money and can afford to live without work. In 'hat case they can remain here provided they pay handsomely and promptly. Such persons will h. urdy do much damage and may be of some ber 1efit to us. No, no, this talk about the flocking of free negroes into free Kentucky when all the States surrounding her are also free won't do. It is the veriest vesicle which collapses and disappears upon the slightest puncture: a whiff which a zephyr blows to nothing.

A NATIONAL TOBACCONISTS' CONVENTION.—The idea of holding a National Convention of Tooconists, representing all the States of the Union, which was agreed upon in the State Toacconists' Convention that met in this city on Wednesday, is certainly a very commendable one. The Convention will be held in Louisville on the second Wednesday in Septembe next, and the following gentlemen have been constituted a committee, for the purpose of rresponding with leading men th the States, with a view to organizing the Conention: L. J. Bradford, Augusta, Ky.; D. palding, I. H. Caldwell, J. F. Flagg, R. J. Usher, G. Spratt, F. S. J. Ronald, Jos. Clark, Louisville; John T. Johnson, W. G. Morris, Jacob Phister, Cincinnati; W. B. Baldwin, Mason county, Ky.; W. E. Glover, Dr. King, Logan ounty, Ky.; Alfred Allen, Breckinridge e

One of the important objects of the Convention is the consideration of the tobacco tax, and it is felt that its views when expressed to the ountry, will cast a flood of light upon the subject. We are glad that Kentucky has inaugurated this interesting movement, and that it has been set on foot in this city. Our State is perhaps more largely concerned in the tobacco erest than any other, and Louisville is the repsentative city of the Commonwealth, Louisville should be to the tobacco interest of the West what Richmond used to be to that of Virginia and the East, and she will be if our leading men will but half exert themselves. The proposed Convention will be largely attended, and the city should prepare to give the tobacconists a

An Important Law.-Among the many imortant changes made in our laws by our last Legislature are those made in cases of bastardy. We have been shown a certified copy of an act 'amending, revising, and reducing into one' the bastardy laws of this Commonwealth, which takes effect from the date of its ap proval, the 3d of this month. Under this act ne County Clerk takes the mother's sta and issues the warrant instead of the Judge. before whom, however, the putative father enters into recognizance in a sum to be fixed by uch judge not exceeding twenty five hundred

Another change is that the fact that the bas tard is born out of the State is no bar to the ction; also, if the accused fails to appear, the trial may proceed as though he were present, and the forfeited bond will be applied to the atisfaction of the judgment after payment of osts. In all cases of conviction the Judge trying the case will allow the County Attorney, if he prosecutes, a fee to be fixed by the Court, and to be taxed in the costs. This act also provides that the judgment may be enforced by rule and attachment, and not await the slow rocess of an execution. County Judges, Atorneys, and Clerks should take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington lay before yesterday stated that it had been osed in the Cabinet to modify the Amnesty roclamation so as to exclude from its benefits all rebels whose property is valued at ten housand dollars and upward. This modification will increase the exemptions to one hun dred and thirty-one thousand. On the twenty thousand dollars basis the property of only thirty-five thousand rebels would be onfiscation, calculating on the basis of the valuation of property in the South in 1860, and reating slave property as extinguished. We do not believe however, that modification as suggested will be made. The Washington corondent of the Tribune says that large numbers of "the political leaders of the rebellion, who adhered to its fortunes and misfortunes t the very last, and who were among the most prominent exceptions to the recent Amnesty tion, are here at large, and some of them in daily conference with President Johnson." General Longstreet, who is in Washapplied for special pardon, which he will probably receive.

Colonel C. P. Evans, a leading citizen of Garden City, Minnesota, and a relative of some who fell victims to Indian barbarity last season. s about to procure a pack of bloodhounds, with which to track out the skulking savages The people of the infested counties being too poor to defray the expense, an appeal is made to the people of St. Paul for aid in carrying out this project. The hounds cost from fifteen to twenty dollars each, and are to be scattered along the border. The Indians frequently shoot

down the pioneer while at his daily labor. We don't know that those radicals, who are trying to revolutionize our Government, ought to be hung, but we should like to see some of them well belabored with cudgels cut from the gallows-tree. A man saw a large panther near Bluffton

beast and the beast looked at the man, and the interview resulted in a tacit understanding to let each other alone. If there is a debating society in Louisville. we propose that the members, at their next meeting, discuss the question whether the rebel

Ia., a few days ago. The man looked at the

Our people didn't catch Dr. Blackburn's oxed-up yellow fever and small-pox, but they hope one of these days to catch him. A guerilla, who had taken the oath, was

found dead in Ballard county, Kentucky, a few

days ago, pierced by six balls. [For the Louisville Journal.] FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, STATE OF KENTCCKY. JUNE, 1865. -General L. H. Rousseau: The undersigned loyal voters, residing in the Fifth Congressional District, Kentucky, fully appreciating your services to the country, here-

appreciating you services to the control, nearly nearly request you to become a candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States:

Geo. D. Prentice,
Geo. P. Doern,
L. A. Civill,
W. Krippenstaple, Geo. P. Doern, W. Krippenstap Arthur Peter, T. C. Coleman, rd Stokes. T. C. Coleman,
Edward Young,
J. Edward Hardy,
A. Brandeis,
Z. M. Sherley,
J. Von Borries,
Wm. Cromey,
Richard Nuttall,
George Davis,
B. Dupont,
Adloph Levi,
Theodore Schwartz,
I. C. Markey

eodore Schwar C. McFerran, Eugelhard, Bourlier, obert J. Elliott, cob Ruckstuhl, uis Rehm, C. Place Stolpler, C. Reiss, John Caweine, J. C. Gill, Ben. R. Pollard, D. J. Shouse, P. B. Martin, J. F. Speed, Vm. Goepper, aul Villier,

New York, June 9. The Nassau Guardian of May 30 has the following. Papers of a later date than have beceived here have no further reference to the rua, June 17, 1865.—To the Editor of the

mater:
Inaqua, June 17, 1865.—To the Editor of the
Nassau Guardian: There has been an
awini ontrage committed off these islands, which I have not yet seen in
print. The pirate Parr, who captured
the Chespeakeout of New York, and the Roanoke, from Cuba, has made his appearance off
here. He boarded the bark Lizzie, from Cuba,
and set her on fire, and then sailed from them,
telling the Captain that he intended to drown a
thousand before the war was over, leaving the
poor wretches to save themselves in small
boats. It is thought that some of them are
burned or drowned.

Parr wanted to shoot the poor sailors because
the Florida lost some of her crew in swimming
ashore. Captain Mason, of the bark Lizzie,
says the pirate set his ship on fire with a fluid
which he had in a vial. It spread from stem to
stern, burning on the water the same as on
land. Some of the crew had to leap overboard
to keep out of the way of it. Just at sundown

land. Some of the way of it. Just at sundown a steamer, bark-rigged, hove in sight, and the pirate sailed from her, and about 8 o'clock cannons were heard and flashes were seen. The more about this murderous act when I is

seen all the officers.

I am, sir, yours, &c. RICHARD SMITH.
P. S. The pirate took one, of the bark's small boa's and sunk it to been the crew from

only one majority.

H. M. Davidson, a private of the Ist Ohlo battery, light artillery, a prisoner at Anderson-ville, Ga., during the summer of 1861, has furnished Adjutant-General Whipple a lengthy statement in regard to the treatment of prisoners by the rebel Captain Wirz, commander of the prison. It will be remembered that Wirz was arrested here a few days ago, From Davidson's statement we select the following passon's statement we select the following paswas arrested here a few days ago. From Davidson's statement we select the following passage: "I have known this Captain Wirz keep men in the standing stocks, head, feet, and hands fastened, in such a position that they could not be moved for forty-eight hours. There was not the least particle of shade from the hot scorching sun of that climate. During the months of June and July it was no uncome months of June and July it was no uncom-ion thing to see men confined in this barbarous samer for the most trivial offences by order of aptian Wirz. This same Captain also had a hain-gang of twelve prisoners who were treat-d worse than brutes. Many of them were aen who had made their escape and were re-sputted. Each man had an iron collar around is neck riveted with a short chain of eighteen aches, connecting with the other man until the irole of twelve was complete. In addition to circle of twelve was complete. In addition to this, each man to his right leg had a 32-pound ball attached, with a very short chain to prevent being easily carried, and from the other leg every four men had a chain fastened to a 64-pound ball, making a total of some three hundred and fifty pounds of iron they carried about wherever they wished to move. Haman ingenuity cannot devise a more cruel and barbarous method of punishment. They neither sit, lie, nor stand with any comfort during the night or day. They were confined in this depictable condition for over a month. One man in particular of the twelve had the chronic dysentery. He appealed to me and again to Captain Wirz—even begged to have him released or given medicine to check it. Captain Wirz turned a deaf ear to all his appeals and tortures, and would neither allow the irons to be taken off nor medicine given him. He was thus forced to lie in these irons, chained down day after day, faint and weak, until death relieved him of his sufferings. The irons were taken off from him after he was dead. I think it was in June that one of the white prisoners blacked himself so as to resemble a negro for the purpose of making his escape, and passed out at the prison gate in the morning when the negroes were called out to work. Captain Wirz, hearing of it through some source, ordered him placed in the stocks for twenty-four hours, and then gives thirty-lashes on his bare back. This I saw executed from the dispensary. If a man was missing from the morning roll-call, Wirz punished the whole squad by depriving them of their small allowance of rations every third day until the man was found, or it was told where the prisoner made his escape."

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY CORPS, NASHVILLE, TENN., June 7, 1865.

the officers and soldiers of the regiment To the officers and soldiers of the regiments f 1668 who are about to leave us, the General manading the corps desires to tender his magnatulations upon their past proud career, and good wishes for their future prosperity and applices. Coming into the service at a period the war when success seemed doubtful, after a illusions of excitement and the first impressions that the war was all pomp and glory and worn off, yon, from the beginning year service, pretty fully realized e stern, hard task before yon, and well have us performed that task. In all that constitutes veteran soldier, you are not one whit behind y of the soldiers in our great army. In this my particularly, your regiments have passed rough all the important battles fought by the may of the Cumberland. How much influent heat rebellion of this century, history must demine. Of the award, these regiments of 82 will have a full share. The rebellion is ded, and you leave us for your homes. ed, and you leave us for your homes, ed, and you leave us for your homes ught up as our young men of the North are, noustry and relf-exertion, you will find it no novenience or hardship to exchange the dis-utorts of camp and the vicis-itudes of mili-

prove, amisole, and constant friends and com-panions in arms.

By command of Mej.-Gen D. S. Stanley, (Signed)

W.M. H. SINCLAIR,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

General Stanley has invited the officers of the
the army corps, and such enlisted men as can
be spared on passes from their commands, and
all officers of line and staff, on duty in Nashfille, as well as all officers of the Army of the
Comberland, to meet at the headquarters of eriand, now so fast breaking up into de-ents or dispersing to their homes. any opposition to the President's course.

Mr. Logan said the rebellion was ended, slavery was forever dead, and the power of the Government was felt and understood, both at home and abroad. On the question of reconstruction, he said he didn't agree with those who thought the rebel States should be considreached that point, and he telegraphed resident, asking for authority to go on ington. He complied with the request

ort for the pur A meeting of the incorporators of the National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States was held at the Smithsonian Institute to-day, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization in accordance with the provisions of the incorporation last.

act.

Eleven of the incorporators were present in person, and thirty-two were represented by the party. On account of the small number present the whole number being one hundred. No organization was effected. A new meeting will ent the whole number being one hundred. No brganization was effected. A new meeting will be called at a later period.

The soldiers belonging to Gov. Gamble's 1st separate brigade of the 2d army corps, stationed at Fairiax Court-house, have erected a monument of red sandstone, twenty feet high, on he ald Bull Run tattle-ground, commemorative of the first engagement of the rebellion, and in honor of the heroes who fell there, another monument composed of the same maerial as the first, is being built on the second all Run field by Gov. Gamble's men.

A portion of the Alabama delegation had nother interview with the President to-day in segard to the appointment of a Provisional covernment of that State. The delegation, presenting the fighting Alabama lovalists, uncestatingly say that Davis, Bradbury, and ibb, who represent the pro-slavery men of labama, were, up till the time of the capture Mobile, secessionists of the most malignant.

tricts, Mississippi into three, and Texas int wo.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Judge Sharkey arrived here and had an interview with President Johnston to day relative to the re-organization of their State. The interview was unproductive of definate results. The delegation nproductive of definate results. The delegation in the wearother hearing to-morrow.

The remaining members of the Alabama delegation now here are confident that Judge Parsons, of Talladega, will be appointed Provisional Governor for that State.

James A. Smith, a loval refugee, has been apointed United States District Attorney for the torthern District of Alabama.

The 14th corps commences its homeward development to-morrow. The Chief Quartermaster left to-day to prepare its camps at Louisille. at of hostilities went over to the secession and have rendered aid to the rebellion ever

nmend Col. Seriound for Governor. List pointment, they soon discovered, was inpos-ie, and they combined in favor of Mr. Par-is, of their delegation. The unconditional allists of Alabama have recommended W. H. dith for Provisional Governor. Mr. Smith

ablishing of the Freedmen's Bureau.

A formal demand has been made upon the anish authorities for the surrender of the ram nowall. Of course no answer has yet been belved. The matter goes ahead for decision. Notwithstanding the intimations of the Britzers, it is not the intention of our Governat to abandon or in any way abate the demote by the Anglo-rebel privateers. The disbanding of a portion of the army is evidence of a cowardly policy. Enough will retained to enforce any demands upon form Governments, and if necessary, the veter-

Since Friday last, 70,000 troops have been sported from this city over the Baltimore Ohio Railroad, whose transportation failities in this respect have never been equalled he suburbs of the city for the first time during The suburbs of the city for the first time during he war are beginning to wear a deserted look. The President is daily utterly overwhelmed by delegations, office-seekers, &c. To-day a number of Baltimoreans were presented who pretested against the removal of the present Federal office-holders in that city. All prominent general officers have left the city. Gen. Meade took his departure this evening for Philadelphia, where he will review some of the Pennsylvania troops.

The discharges from hospitals continue in large numbers. Gen. Palmer, commander of the Department of Kentucky, this evening arge numbers.
An order was issued disbanding all dismount-

Gen. Palmer, commander of the Department of Kentucky, this evening presented to Gen. Fisk, superientendent of the Bureau of Freedmen for intucky and Tennessee. a delegation of colored people from Louisville, and on behalf of the delegation set forth the condition and wants of the colored population of Kentucky. The discouragement their people met in procuring abor to support themselves was fully set forth, it appears that a large portion of the citizens of Kentucky in their anxiety to drive the free negroes out of the State refuse to employ them at all, and they discourage their neighbors from twing them work. It is, therefore, impossible in many neighborhoods to carry out the suggestion of the President that the negroes must ollive in idleness, but must support himself by the subgroups of the free president that the negroes must be the first that the support himself by the subgroups of the president that the negroes must be the first property that the subgroups of the first property is the subgroups. d cavalry in the department.
There seems no more truth in the rumor of n extra session of Congress than there is to hose relating to Cabinet changes. wn labor. eneral Fisk informed the delegates that

New Obliance, June 7.

It is reported that General Kirby Smith has one to Mexico to make his future home, and overnor Trills has appointed Glenday Bark ching Mayor until the return of Mayor Kenperal Fisk informed the delegates that assistance consistent and proper would be ded to the colored people in Kentucky; here had not been any funds appropriated ongress to be raised by the Bureau of man for supplying the necessities of the ing and really needy freedman, but that the Government had determined to for the purpose the funds arising working abandoned lands, etc., and all upon the various Freedmen Aid less of the North to unite their funds and them in the control of the Freedmen's, and that the Government would recommon to these Aid Societies to continue their in the future with a view of assisting the ment in the ends arrived at by the act shing of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Washington, June 8. dangerous crevasse which broke through e levee below Keunon, and threatened to erflow the city and cause great destruction to cernow the cav and cause gives over the confederates, before leaving, sold their tillery to the imperialists. Cortinas was harring about Mattamoras, confederated by Mejia. Late Confederate soldiers are active in sub-

uing guerillas in the Southern percy is shown them.
The report of Kirby Smith going to Mexico with a large amount of money is confirmed.

New York, June 9.

The Tribune's correspondent with the Texas expedition, June 7, says: Gen. Weitzel and staff visited Norfolk yesterday for the purpose of finishing control.

finishing up the business in relation to the exan expedition. Gen. Weitzel will sail at 1 o'clock this afternoon on the Crescent. The whole of the expedition with the exception of two regiments have left, and they will leave

whole of the expedition with the exception of two regiments have left, and they will leave some time to-morrow. While the steamer Nereus was waiting off Norfolk for the purpose of taking water on board, some of the troops on board undertook a serious mutiny, threatening the life of the steamer Col. Mann, Post Provost Marshal, being applied to by the officers on board, speedily sent a detachment of troops to the scene of the disturbance, when the ringleaders were prompt, yarrested and put in irons, and the balance of the troops on board disarmed.

A special to the Herald, dated Washington of the speedily says: It is not to be inferred from the fact that Jeff Davis has been indicted in this district that he will certainly be put on trial here. The impression here that he was indicted in this District at the instance of the Government is without foundation. The indictment was returned by the Grand Jury at the instance of the District Attorney alone, who acted without consultation with any member of the administration. He is equally liable to indictment in Maryland, and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, and in either of said districts, and will doubtness be tried in that one whichever the Government may see fit to turn him over to. vernments, and if necessary, the veter tered out can easily be summoned back tood that preliminary measure ready been taken in reference to the en-ent of the Monroe doctrine, and notifi-served upon Napoleon that since we stilled our own family affairs we will not served upon family affairs we will not to European interference with those of ck neighbor, Mexico, and a very plain tion given that Napoleon must not only at more troops into Mexico, but must were french and Austrian troops now and leave the people of Mexico to decide emeelves whether they will have an Emphilic; otherwise it will be out.

An application has been made by Cyrus W. Field to the Secretary of the Navy for the de-tail of the United States steamer Niagara, to as-sist in the laying of the Atlantic cable. As no A delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Hon. A delegation of loyal Georgians, led by Hon. Jo Jun B. Hill, formerly a member of Congress from the Empire State of the South, had an interview with the President, who blandly but firmly told them what the policy of the Administration would be in reference to reconstruction in the Southern States, which was entirely acceded to by the gentlemen of the delegation as eminently just and proper and acceptable to the loyal men of Georgia.

Hon. M. F. Odelle denies the statemnt that he is a candidate for the office of Assistant Quartermaster at New York, or that his name has been presented or urged by his friends for that position. William E. Chandler, present Judge Advocate General of the Navy Dapartment, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of official notification of the rescinding of the official notification of the shall not be permitted to remain more than twenty-four hours in any British port, the re-quest cannot be acceded to. t cannot be acceded to.
he published information of the repeal

the order excluding belligerent vessels om more than twenty-four hours' stay in

British ports concedes belligerent rights the rebels yet and admits the Shenandoah tequal privileges with United States vessels. This

The Governor has issued to-day the following congratulatory address to the soldiers of this State:

Soldiers of New York:

Your constancy, your patriotism, your faithful services, and your valor have culminated in the maintenance of the Government, the vin-dication of the Constitution and laws, and the perpetuity of the Union; you have elevated the clignity, brightened the honor, and enriched the history of your State; you have furnished to the world a grand illustration of our American manhood, of our devotion to there and

an manhood, of our devotion to liberty, and f the permanence of our institutions. Soliers, your State thanks you and gives you the

diers, your State thanks you and gives you the pledge of her lasting gratitude. She looks with pride upon your glorious achievements, and consecrates herself to you for all time for your unfaltering heroism. To you New York willingly entrusted her honor, her fair name, and her great destinies. You have proved worthy of the confidence reposed in you, and you have returned these trusts with added fustre and increased value.

tre and increased value.

The coming home of all our organizations, it is hoped, is not far distant. We welcome you, and rejoice with you upon the peace which your valor has won. Your honorable scars we regard as the truest badges of your bravery, and the highest evidences of the pride and patriotism which animated you.

Sadly, yet proudly we receive, as the emblem of heroic endurance, your tattered and worn ensigns, and fondly deposit these relies of glory, with all their cherished memories and enduring associations, in our appointed depositories, with swelling hearts. We bade God-speed to the departing recruits; with glowing pride and deepened fervor we say, "Welcome to the returning veterans."

eterans."
We have watched you through the previous

New York, June 8.

New Orleans dates to the 31st ult, have been

evening. The crowd at the Astor House during he day was dease, and two receptions were held the which there was much hand shaking. About hitty guests were present at the dinner, where doese H. Grinnel presided. General Grant egged to be excused from responding to a toast a his honor.

inent politicians attempted to make hes, but the audience refused to listen to till General Grant had been presented, a he came upon the stand the greatest en-

and Brigadier-Generals Blair and Logan. eral Blair spoke of the object for which the ting was called to indorse President John-

id he had not met any man who had made

ed to see Davis and the leaders of the r

ried for treason and punished as traitors, nestion of the right of suffrage should be

The President to-day read a large batch of titions from the Unionists of Northern Ala-ma, praying for the appointment of Wm. H. hith as provisional Governor of that State. r. Smith, according to the representations of e petitioners, is the only true loyal candidate

position.

nistrotion, and assured the audience

iers of New York:

s doubtless intended to allow the Shenandeah, he only rebel picate now afloat, to get back to be land from the East Indies, where she was ent, is to be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Mr. Harrington, re stlut advices;
It is not now probable that the trial of Jeff Davis will take place till September. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which an indictment was found will adjourn te-morrow, and there is at present no prospect of a special term of the Court during summer. It is stated, upon good authority, that the Sovernment is now feeding 20,000 of the inhab-lants of Virginia of all classes white and lack. 11,000 rations are daily issued to citizens Richmond alone.

The Herald's correspondent says: John A. Wise, brother of Henry A. Wise, who admits his four sons had been in the rebel army until its surrender, and that he and his family had done all they could toward the success of the rebellion, recently wrote to General Gordon, commanding at Norfolk, demanding that the Government should supply him and his family with farming implements, horses, and seeds, claiming a restoration of his citizenship, rights, and complaining of his suffering and losses during the war, and that his sons were not allowed to wear rebel uniforms. New York, June 9.

essionist, gave him to understand his sons heen traitors to the Government and were tilled to no favors from it, but would receive the treatment as it might in its leniency choose ne 5th. There are rumors that he intends to pose the policy of Gev. Pierpont's adminisation, and also that he will be a candidate for

S. Senator.
The rebel Governor of Virginia, Billy Smith, The rebel Governor of Virginia, Billy Smith, has not been arrested, though reported lately in the vicinity of Richmond.

WASHINGTON, June 9.

All dismounted cavalry will be immediately discharged the service. It was believed the Government would muster out a large amount of cavalry and reorganize and consolidate the remainder; but this will not be done, and one brigade is being sent to the command of General ade is being sent to the command of General Logan, in Kentucky.
This causes some dissatisfaction among the

men who expected to be discharged. Efforts are being made by the War Department to inrease the regular corps.

The World's Washington special says so many roops have been mustered out of the 20th Corps that only enough remains to make one good division, and it has been attached to the 14th orps. There seems to be no truth in the report of an

tra session of Congress.

FORTHESS MONROE, June 8.

The remaining steamers of the expeditionary exas fleet, under command of Major-General eitzel, sailed from here to-day.
General Weitzel took his departure, in the

We have watched you through the previous period of your absence, rejoicing at your victories, and mourning in your declasts. We will treasure your legends, your brave exploits, and the glorified memory of your dead comrades, and in records more impressive than the monuments of the past, and enduring as the liberties you have secured, the people will regard with jealous pride your welfare and honor, not forgetting the widow and fatherless, and those who were dependent upon the fallen hero. The fame and glory they have won for the State and nation shall be transmitted to our children as a most glorious legacy, loving to be cherished, and reverently to be preserved.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON, Governor. General Weitzel took his departure, in the Crescent, about noon. This ends the preparations which have been under way here for the past two or three weeks for the fitting out of the final expedition of the war.

New York, June 9.

Advices from San Salvador say that President Dunnas has issued a decree declaring the entire Republic in a state of siege, and is establishing martial law. Soldiers and citizens, though countenancing the rebellion by not taking up arms, will be pardoned. He also declares the rebellion unimportant in itself, but as the example may be prejudicial, an army had been sent to quell the revolt.

The rebels are led by General Orbannas, previously high in favor with Dunnas's Government. The rebellion broke out at San Meguel ment. The rebellion broke out at San Meguel May 15th. The rebels are taking possession of the public property without resistance.

An army of five thousand loyal citizens was raised in five days, and, if the paper states the truth, there is a general manifestation of condi-

New Orleans dates to the Sist uit, have been received.

Colonel Ashbel Smith and W. P. Bellinger, Commissioners sent by Magruder to settle the terms for the eurrender of the rebel forces in Texas, had arrived. Magruder knew nothing of Smith's surender. They state they represent fully the civil authorities, and also that Gen. Canby told them he couldn't recognize the civil authorities, but would grant the Commissioners an interview. They say the people of Texas will return to the Union without the less treservation. They don't wish to set up any barriers between them-clyes and any other States—Eart, West, or North. They are anx ious, and long have been, to return to the Union. They return to it as it is, without any claims upon the past, and accept the situation in a pure and simple manner.

The morning papers devote much space to the account of the reception of Grant yesterday, and the meeting at Cooper Institute in the evening. The crowd at the Astor House during the day was deuse, and two receptions were held to which there were head to which there were much back is better the set of the set of the structure. runth, there is a general manifestation of confidence in Dunnas, government.

The announcement of the murder of President Lincoln caused a profound sensation of borror in San Salvador. horror in San Salvador.
The latest advices from Gautemala announce the election of Senor Mannisere Cenia, President of that republic.

New York, June 9.

Parsons and one other member of the Alabama delegation remain there, and there are rumors that the former will be appointed Provisional Sovernor of Alabama. It is supposed that the It is supposed that the Admiral Dupont, por-lons of whose wreck were found at sea, had down up. No people were seen, but a large umber of life-preservers were found. The rater was covered with small pieces of joiner's sork and other stuff for the space of two miles. ie steamer was an iron vessel and formerly a blockade-runner.
The Commercial's Washington special says: istant Secretary Field will retire from the

Treasury Department provided another suita-ble place can be found for him elsewhere; and be succeeded by Mr. Chandler, of the Navy epartment.
A pilot-boat yesterday, fifty miles east from steam transport Admiral Dupont. Two beats belonging to the steamer, Capt. Walsh, and part of a writing-desk, were picked up. The lupont left here on the 7th to take troops to Tevas

WASHINGTON, June 9:
The Government yesterday despatched fivebundred men with intrenehment tools and coffins to the battle fields of the Wilderness for the purpose of interring the remains of all sol-diers exposed to view, of which there is quite number.
An Alabama delegation called at the State Department this morning for the purpose of paying their respects to Secretary Seward. They were cordially received by the Secretary. The order for the discharge of certain prisoners of war, published vesterday, renders per-sonal application to the President for the release ners under the rank of Major unneces

ity should be demanded of England for the lestruction of property by the Alabama and other pirates, and collected by force, if neces-ary, and he believed in the enforcement of the slource doctrine, but was opposed to all fillibus-ering and emigration schemes. About midnight Gen. Grant wis serenaded at he Astor House. He left this morning for West Point. West Point.

Washington, June 8.

The freedmen's schools in Richmond were all closed to-day, on account of the colored children being mattreated by the white people. This persecution has become systematic. It is impossible for the schools to proceed. Gen, Halleck is in command there, and his prominent tenff officers are Virginians.

The President to-day read a large batch of petitions from the Unionists of Northern Alary, and there is authority for stating that the esident is issuing no orders at present for the eleasing of any prisoners of war above that Prominent citizens of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi, now here, after an audience with the President, expressed the opinion that the policy with regard to reorganization in North Carolina will be applied to the other Southern

A letter in the Star from its correspondent on A letter in the Star from its correspond at on board the U. S. steamer Penguin, off Sabine Pass, May 27th, says: The forts at Sabine Pass, Texas, have surrendered to the U. S. steamer Owasso. The American flag was heisted over the works at 4 o'clock P. M. We expect Galveston to surrender to morrow.

Telegraphic communication with Vicksburg is announced in the following despatch:

ounced in the following despatch:
VICKSBURG, June 7. the Editors of New York: The Vicksburg Herald sends greetings to you. ong life to the republic.
(Signed)

C. BULLERTON, Editor.

New York, June 10.
The Tribune's correspondent with the fleet The Tvibune's correspondent with the fleet off Galvestor, May 24th, says Galveston was evacuated by the rebels on that day.

It appears that a few days previously a number of paroled rebel officers who had been brought from New Orleans and landed, among them General Cox, weil known in Texas, and it was supposed they would influence a surrender. This proved to be the case, as on the 24th an announcement was made by signal that Galveston had been cunningly evacuated. Wash found that every soldier had taken his musket and marched home.

The famous blockade-runner Dunbigh was run ashore and destroyed.

The Herald's Texas correspondent says: Forts Manahabet and Griffin, the strong works defending Sabine Pars, were occupied by Lieutenant Commander Pennington, of the gunboat Owasco, without opposition.

On the 26th ult. the rebel troops had evacuated before the arrival of the Federal forces. It was said they left in a state of mutiny, and that it was the prevalent condition of the rebel forces penerally in Texas, prior and at the time of Kirby Smith's surrender.

Texas, prior and at the time of her valuable property were found in the fort A delegation of citizens met Commander Per a deegation of currents met commander Pen-ington and expressed themselves willing to irrecter everything, anxious to take the oath of allegiance, and were delighted at the resto-tion and protection of the National Govern-tent, and this seemed to be the feeling in exast generally. Texas generally.

A special to the Herald from Washington says: The Georgia delegation recommends to the President Isaac Scott for Provisional Governor, and promise to send Joshua Hill to the U.S. Senate.

New York, June 10 Advices from Nassau say that the case of the British steamship Mary, better known as Alex-andria, was decided in the Nassau Admiralty Court on the 23d of May. The Mary was seized on suspicion of her being intended for a rebel

A gun of novel construction, packed in a se as dry goods, and some shells, similarly icked, were found on board, together with mmissions in blank form, and other suspi-ous documents, and it was testified that her ttings were more suitable for war than a mer

chant vessel.

It was decided that the vessel was intended for a rebel blockade-runner.

Judge Doyl ruled that the case had not been ande out, and discharged many of them.

A Washington special to the Times says: We can say authoritatively that the Government is positively determined that Davis shall be tried or civil tribunal. This question was decided in Cabinet meeting weeks past. Where the trial will take place is not decided.

The State Department generally devote them. will take place is not decided.

The State Department generally devote themelives to settling soldiers' accounts, thus relieving our men from the risk of being swindled by apprincipled scape-graces.

NASHVILLE, June 9.

does between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel Major, who, with drawn commissary stores, corner of Sumner and Brook streets, known as the Taylor Depot, was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have caught from some spark from the locomotive, which still in the cellar of the building. Captain W. A. Wainwright, in charge of the Quartermaster under the wind of the Green department. The fire department promptly rallied to the seene of the fire, but could not stay the progress of the flames until half the building was consumed. The other half, consisting of commissary stores, was saved from destruction by the exertions of the Government is between the seene four and five million dollars. Several dwellings

near the scene of the conflagration were destroved with their contents. So great was the heat that a near approach to the scene of the lire was impossible. Two or three of the emoves are supposed to have perished in the

The destruction of Government property at the great fire to day is believed to be between eight and ten millions of dollars. Within its walls were stores sufficient to supply an army of 80,000 men for two years. The quantity o rope alone consumed was valued at upwards of \$1,000,000. The buildings were the largest in the country—800 feet front by 200 feet deep. Fortunately the buildings were separated by a fire wall, which was suggested and built by Gen. Donaldson, and the largest part was by this precaution saved. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of the fire, some maintaining it the work of an incendiary and others an accident. A court of inquiry will investigate the matter. The combustion was so rapid that the building was one sheet of flame before the Fire Department could work upon it.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] lames. NASHVILLE, June 9.

[Special Despatch to the Louisville Journal.] CHICAGO, June 10. General Grant arrived in this city to-day, afer being absent nearly four years. He was reeived with the wildest demonstrations of joy. From the depot to the Sanitary Fair building, a listance of a mile, there was a dense throng of eople, who waved handkerchiefs, clapped their hands, and cheered the military idol of the United States. The General modestly waved his hat in return. In the building, being called on to make a speech, he merely returned thanks for the previous reception he had met with, and, as he was not in the habit of speech-making e would delegate Governor Yates to say what

low no Chinamen in the mines.

either taxes. Boston, June 11.

by head way fast, and in three minutes after the steamer went down. As far as is ascer-tained one fireman, six soldiers, and one color-

The public may be surprised to learn the num-

The public may be surprised to learn the number of letters which are now being received at the dead-letter office, sent there under the new law. The public should remember the old law, allowing letters not prepaid to be sent forward according to address, has been repealed; that now every letter not entitled to be carried through the mails free, must have a stamp upon it, or it is sent to the dead-letter office.

Despatches received at the State Department announce that the Government of the Netherlands has formally rescinded the recognition of the belligerent rights accorded to the rebels.

New York. June 11.

New York, June 11.

Richmond and Petersburg despatches show the rapid revival of business in these places, and that great progress is being made in the work of re-establishing the civil government

throughout Virginia, under the auspices of Gov-

throughout virgina, under the auspices of Goo-ernor Pierport. The military authorities, as fast as practicable and politic, are turning over State property to the charge of the new State government, and in much better condition than it was found when it fell into their hands. Del-

it was found when it fell into their hands. Delegations from the principal cities of nearly every county in the State have visited Governor Pierpont, and unanimously expressed their desire to renew their allegiance to the National Government and to co-operate with him in such a policy of State government as he may deem best for the welfare of all the people of the State. Charitable and other public institutions have been again put in proper condition. The repairing of railroads and canals is being pushed forward with rapidity, and there is every prospect that Virginia will, before long, exhibit throughout her territory even a greater condi-

throughout her territory even a greater condi-tion of prosperity than that enjoyed before she was dragged into war.

Professor Mailleport, the engineer who re-moved the rocks at Hell-gate, East river, has

moved the rocks at Hell-gate, East river, has been for some time engaged in removing the sunken vessels and other obstructions placed in James river by the rebels, by blowing them up, and has been very successful, having cleared the channel sufficient for the purpose of navigation all the way up to Richmond. It is said that Professor M. thinks the Dutch Gap Canal will ultimately be of great advantage to the Lames.

timately be of great advantage to the James

classes, who make up the voting population almost to a man. He has many enemies, but they are mostly included in the slaveholding community, and were the leaders of the State

aring the rebellion.
The Herald's New Orleans correspondent who

es, no opportunity will be offered for plant g until it is too late to make even the crop of

From Helena to Vicksburg the levees are

oken almost every mile. There are very few no have been fortunate enough to escape the ects of the overflow. Those who escaped

are making good crops, which present a healthy appearance. Near Helena are one or two plan actions in conditions equalling that of peaceful times. In some places the planters will be pre-

ented from raising a crop for two seasome, which is attributable to the

cing and levees at different points. Man

coses and cotton gins were actually tambled to the river rear Vicksburg, but there are ome plantations in good condition.

FARTHER POINT, June 11.

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on

the 1st instant, via Greencastle on the 2d, passed this point at a late hour this evening.

condon, May 23 —Consuls closed at 895/@90

Illinois Central shares 76%, Etc. 50%, U. S. 20s 67%: The bullion in the Bank of fangland has increased to £539 000.

The steamer Ætna, from New York, artived at Queenstown on the 22d.

The Bombay bank failures are not confirmed

will have to be expl

Southampton on the 31st ult.

ffects of the overflow.

ver shipping.
The rebel Governor Smith (Extra Billy), of

WASHINGTON, June 11

NEW YORK, June 11.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

ne could only feel. Governor Yates alluded to the glorious histo of the armies of the Union under the indomtable hero of Vicksburg, and his brilliant caeer, remarkable as well for its modesty as its inpara lelled greatness and results. Four years go, an humble tanner, scarcely known, went om our midst to fight the battles of liberty and his country, and now he returned the savior of that country, and the greatest General the age.

Gen. Sherman was then called upon to adress the vast audience, but could not comply vith their wiskes, as he said, unless ordered to do so by his superior officer, whereupon Gen. frant, with a smile, replied: "I never order a soldier to do anything which I can not do myelf." The effect of this terse and admirable aying was electric, and the immense crowd heered and cheered the great chieftains. Gen. Frant is the guest of a private citizen while aying in the city. He departs for Washington ed woman are missing.

on Monday evening.

There was more to and more firmness in railroad speculations and stock exchange, with an increased demand for stocks throughout the season. There was an improvement in the prices of stocks generally and advance in ices of stocks generally, and an advance in e market on Erie, Illinois Central, Rock land, and Fort Wayne. There is evidently ore outside buying, and the whole market has a very strong appearance. Railroad bonds and bank shares firm. State bonds very firm, with a further rise in Tennessee. Gold strong. Petroleum stocks steady and good. In the business trade in dry goods there is materially no change during the week. The demand is dull in respect to cotton goods. Wheat has been very quiet; the receipts are more liberal, and millers have not bought, as the prices were higher. The exports for the week were 22,781 bushels, against 433,882 bushels, the corresponding week last year. Osts inactive, and the request improyed; about a half million bushels have been taken for the army, which produced a reaction in the market; Western closed firm at 69c. Corn is in good request. Pork has been much excited. The combination effected by the principle of the receivers to force the market up, has had the effect to increase the price about \$7 per barrel. The advance has been partly lost. New mess pork \$28. Beef has been neglected, and closed lower; prices nominal. Lard 1c higher. Cut meats have improved. Bacch has fluctuated, and closes unsettled. The petroleum market is irregular and unsettled; prices fell 1c. very strong appearance. Railroad bonds and ank shares firm. State bonds very firm, with s irregular and unsettled; prices fell Ic.
The foreign papers by the Africa's mails com-nent freely on the capture of Jeff Davis. All of them, both English and French, agree that avis should not be hanged. The intelligation of the capture of Davis will produce a fee Davis should not be hanged. The intelligence of the capture of Davis will produce a feeling of aneasiness and anxiety in every country in Europe. The inhabitants of these islands have little reason to sympathize with Davis, and if we plead for his life, it is not from any esteem for his motives. He is known as one of the most inveterate calumniators of this country, whose policy it was to stir up the feelings of every class of his countrymen against us. We remember him as the author and originator of the inmous Mississippi scheme of repudiation. His plan of the rebelion was founded on the idea that the deprivation of cotton would be intolerable, and, driven by hard necessity, we should be compelled to support the South. The London Post saws: The absence of that material element of all human untertakings, success, will alone prevent Davis taking his place in after times by the side of Washington. The Daily News says if he were answerable for nothing worse than the great sacrifice of life caused by the rejection of Mr. Lincoln's proposals at Hamphon Roads, the weight of such a lead might well-break down the stoutest heart. His language and ast during the nine months preceding his flight from Richmond sufficiently disclosed the rain of his hopes. It was about the time of his reckless Macon speech he began to authorize those atroctiles and outrages which have made it less difficult to be-

elf to the national authorities Benjamin, of the words, "The two con in the preliminary proposition for negotiations with a view to the restoration of peace. The proposition as originally drawn by Benjamin, contained the words "With the view to the restoration of the proposition of the proposition of the proposition of the present of the prese tained the words "With the view to the resto-ration of peace to our country." But the last words were stricken out by Davis, and the words "both countries" substituted. The in-structions to the commissioners are embodied in this idea as the sole basis upon which they were to proceed. The commissioners used all the influence in their power to induce Davis to usedify his instructions so as not to foreclose all hope of adjustment; but is vain. He was in-fexible in his determination to make the recog-nition of independence the indispensable con-dition of peace by negotiation. e began to authorize those atrocities and out-ges which have made it less difficult to be-eve in his complicity with the plot of the assasation. The Paris Opinione is of the opinion that wis's capture will produce moral embarrass-ents, and the Pays scouts the idea that he is

ation of peace by negotiation.

The same letter says: The people of Virginia anifest total indifference respecting the fate of To-day about 150 or 200 soldiers made a series To-day about 150 or 200 soldiers made a series of assaults on many unoffending persons. In the Seventh Ward, they attacked the inmates of disreputable houses, driving them away, breaking the furnitures, and committing various outrages. The soldies showed particular animosity against colored persons.

A fight occurred between the colored people and soldiers, both using revolves. Among the easualities is Dr. Wm. Boyd, who went out with a revolver in his hand, to restore quiet, was struck in the face with a brick, thrown by a soldier. His cheeks were solit open, his jawbone fractured, and the sight of one eye destroyed. The other soldiers then made a rush for hire, and one of them was in the act of cleaving his head open with an axe, when a rumber of women succeeded in persuadag the soldiers to spare his life. Jeff Davis.

Accounts from all parts of North Carolina reort that the people are readily acquiescing and o-operating in the measures of the national auorities for the restoration of order, civil government, and domestic industry. Horse police tees for the prevention of lawlessness are beng established by the cicizens in the numeror

Washington, June 10.

The President's amnesty proclamation and appointment of Mr. Holden provisional governor have given general sa islaction, and it is emor have given general sa isfaction, an expected that a very large vote will be po the approaching election to choose deleg te convention. A call has been made on the nilitary au horities in North Carolina by a num-per of residents of Northern South Carolina for diers to spare his life. soldiers to spare his life.

To-night a strong military force has been sent
to the locality, also, a police force.

Instructions have been issued to release the
rebel prisoners who are sick, and then the othofection against the guerillas of their own The Times letter says: Mr. Holden has confit ence in the masses, and will receive the sup-port of Union men, and, in fact, the poorer

ers, in the order in which they have undergone imprisonment. Those longest confined are the rliest released. The work of rele who come under the amnesty clause of the proc-lamation is so rapidly progressing that all will probably have been set at liberty in the course of two or three weeks.

W. H. Lamon, Marshal of the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation to the President to take effect on Marshal mbia, has tendered his resignation to resident, to take effect on Monday night. Major-General Terry arrived here to day.

New York, June 11. The New Orleans correspondent of the Herald says: It is estimated the total amount of cotton of all kinds secreted east of the Mississippi river is 100,000 bales—70,000 in Arkansas, d 30,000 in Texas. Pierre Soule is in Mexico. Ex-Governor rown has been arrested at Mobile and sent to Vashington.
Sheridan has issued orders forbidding military terference with the shipment of cotton.
The Savannah Herald of the 6th contains the

The Savannah Heraid of the 6th contains the following: General Birge has been assigned to the command of the Savannah district.

General Woodford is in command of that post, General Grover being relieved.

A division of the 19th corps has arrived at Savannah avannah.

The steamer Governor Trap, while en route rom Augusta for Savannah with a cargo of 200 ales of cotton, took fire eleven miles below ungusta, and was burnt to the water's edge, he vessel, cargo, and baggage were all lost. ome 40 out of 200 passengers were lost. They were mostly negroes.

rere mostly negroes. A post-office has been opened at Augusta. A post-office has been opened at Augusta of General Washburne's brigade has been order-off from Augusta to Savannah. General Malineax has ordered all the school-achers at Augusta to take the oath of alle-Orders have been sent by the authorities of agusta or a supply of school-books, and tree hools are to be at once opened for all classes. All restrictions on travel have been removed Generals Gilmore and Grover in their respecve departments.

CAIRO, June 11. The steamer Kate Hart from Memphis has no bales of cotton for Evansville and Cincinnati. The Memphis Chamber of Commerce has reorganized.

The steamers Poland and Idaho collided in the Yazoo river on the 3d, resulting in the sinking of the Poland and the loss of ten or twelve

Morgan, the rebel who last year shot General nby, has been arrested. New Orleans advices of the 6th state that an aportant clue to the cause of the late disas-ous explosion at Mobile is thought to have een obtained. A man named Wall has been rested at Mobile, charged with being implica-d. He says he and two other men on the hight previous to the explosion placed torpe-loes between the buildings containing the yder: that the work was performed under

time, and England is unconscious of hostile in-tentions. She will decline to infer such intents

were made and resolutions passed favoring th enforcement of the Monroe doctrine The Mexican Consul was present, and was heartly cheered. General Achoa made a speech cheered. General Achoa made a speech.

General Wright, acting for Major-General
McDowell, commanding department, lately
wrote a letter which has been published in answer to an inquiry as to what arms and organization would be permitted to leave for Mexico,
in which he expresses a sympathy with the Republic of Mexico, but says. For the present,
antil our Government shall announce its determination to majutain inviolate the great Monred dectring so dear to every American heart Of Louisville.

For State Treas

For Appellate Judge WILLIAM SAMPSON,

Of Barren County MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1865.

mination to maintain inviolate the great Monroe doctrine, so dear to every American heart, no organization will be allowed, neither will armed men be permitted to leave our shores for any foreign port.

The Evening Bulletin is informed that H. S. Foote, late rebel Senator, is on his way overland to this State, accompanied by his son-in-law, Senator Stewart, of Nevada. He has several married daughters here.

The national fast day was universally observed on this coast. OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS .- In compli ance with earnest solicitations from thousands of Union men irrespective of old parties, Major ed on this coast.

A Nevada paper says: All the Chinese who have left Virginia City for Idaho, and who started from California, or any other point, are now on their way back, having been ordered away by the miners of Idaho and Montana, who will blow no Chinemen in the mines. neral Rousseau has determined to make the race for Congress in this district, and, with extreme gratification, we raise his name to the head of our columns this morning. The people themselves have placed him on the track onfident as they are that he will represent them The Navy Department has received news of the destruction of the famous blockade-runner Denbigh on the 29th of May, off Galveston, by the United States steamer Fort Jackson. Also of a schooner at Galveston by boats from the United States steamer Cornubia.

The Russian Minister, Baron Stopel, and the Spanish Minister, Mr. Tassero, waited on Mr. Seward at the Department of State yesterday evening to express in the name of their respective Governments the profound condolence and sympathy of the two Governments for the national loss sustained by the assassination, and for the dreadful sufferings of the family of the Secretary of State. They greeted Mr. Seward most cordially, and expressed satisfaction at his recovery. The wife of the Secretary has been very till for several days, but is now recovering. The bureau of internal revenue does not feel authorized by law to regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either legacy or income, consequently the assessors, until further orders, will not hold such amounts to either taxes. The Navy Department has received news of as nobly and efficiently in the halls of Congress as he has done on many battle-fields during our recent civil war. No other man has so thoroughly endeared himself to Kentucky as Lovell H. Rousseau. When the rebellion began and the President of the United States called for troops to crush it, he had the patriotism and courage to assume an unequivocal position in support of the Government, and that too, when it was encumbered by dangers apparently overwhelming. He was foremost in the great work of placing Kentucky in the ranks of the loval States and in armed hostility to the disunion cause. General Rousseau's career as a soldier has been a brilliant one, and the commonwealth is justly proud of him. We shall support him, as candidate for Congress, with energy and enthus asm, and, in so doing, we shall but express the feelings of a large major-The officers, crew, and passengers of the steamer Admiral Dupont arrived here on Saturday. The purser reports that she left New York on the 7th for Fertress Monroe, with a small detachment of troops, and at 4:20 next morning, in a dense fog, saw the ship Stadacona steering nearly in an opposite direction. Put the wheel hard a starboard, stopped the engines and reversed them to avoid collision, Before the steamer could lose her headway the two vessels struck, and our starboard bow was stove in. Found the steamer was settling down by head way fast, and in three minutes after

ity in this district. We are very confident of General Rousseau's election. As a member of Congress, he will be enabled to do a vast deal for the interests of Kentucky, in which, as we know, he feels most deeply concerned. It is hardly needful, however, that the people should be urged to vote for General Rousseau; they will do so as a matter of course. A seat in Congress offers no pecuniary inducement, nor can it add anything to the fine reputation which the General has achieved, but his triumphant election next August will demonstrate that the people of the Fifth District appreciate his great services to both the State and nation. Gen. Rousseau will address his fellow-citizens shortly in each county of the District, speaking in this city next Saturday night.

A DINNER TO SHERMAN'S ARMY .- We shall in

a very few days have encamped in this vicinity a very large portion of the magnificent army of General Sherman. The hearts of loyal miliions have followed these brave soldiers on their triumphal march homeward from the war. The great West opens its generous arms to receive back the sons that have by their valor shed such lustre on the Republic. Kentucky feels an especial pride in being called on to afford a camping-ground and a resting place to the war-worn veterans whose march has encompassed almost the whole country. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to the campaign they have accomplished, and it is fit that their heroic achievements should be acknowledged and honored in a manner worthy of their exceptional renown. In marches, in skirmishes, in battles, in sieges, and assaults, this army has done a work that no other army ever dared to undertake. It had for a leader a man worthy of such a soldiery-one whose genius was equal to the attempt of surpassing what the world had previously known of warfare; and, in honoring his men, we shall most gratify and honor the great Captain whose highest pride is to have been the leader of such heroes. Shall not Kentucky accept the grateful duty of testifying in a signal manner the gratiirginia, has been furnished with passports, on hich to travel to Richmond, to surrender him-The Herald's Richmond letter says: At the time of the Hampton Peace Conference the first obstacle in the way of adjustment was the intro-We know that such is the universal desire of our duction by Davis, contrary to the wishes of work whenever an appropriate mode shall be agreed on. Among the plans proposed for this purpose, none seems to attract more favor than the proposition to give to this whole army a dinner-an old-fashioned Kentucky barbecue-on some convenient day, say on the 4th of July, now near at hand. It would be a monster undertaking to prepare such an entertainment for an army of fifty thousand or sixty thousand mer, but it would be easier than at first it might seem. The Sanitary Commission possesses the organization that would make the collection, preparation, and distribution of the food a very practicable achievement, and the officers of that association are most willing to undertake it. The liberality of the patriots of Kentucky would do the rest; or, if Indiana should insist on joining in the festival, it would add to the happiness and abundance of the occasion. Farmers for an area of one hundred miles around, wishing to contribute supplies, might barbecue beeves, or sheep, or shoats, or bake chickens, as they were able, the day before the

> could supply the bread, and our brewers the hundreds of barrels of ale that would be needed to wash down the dinner. Shall not the testimonial be offered? Ther let our citizens take hold of it at once. Fairly begun, it is half accomplished, and the greatest feat in military history will be honored in a manner as unique and gigantic as the deeds to be commemorated. What say our citizens? Is this suggestion not a good one? and, if so, will

it not be followed up?

feast, and send them by railroad to the Commis-

sion. Vegetables could be sent in the same way

and prepared on the ground. Our bakeries

The Herald's New Orleans correspondent who recently passed down the river from Cairo says he conversed with many persons on the way, and everybody manifested a desire to talk on the subject of cotton and free labor, but had nothing to say on the question of reconstruction. Their thoughts seemed to run on their own interests, and to take in only matters connected with dollars and cents. The overflow of the river has been very severe, and immense damage done. With the exception of a very few places it has overflowed the country on both sides. By the loss of fencing and other damages, no opportunity will be offered for plant Hon. A. H. H. Dawson, of Georgia -One of the most elegant scholars and brilliant orators of the whole South is the Hon, A. H. H. Dawson, of Savannah, Georgia. He is a native Kentuckian, and went to Georgia, years ago, as a poor, but talented and accomplished young man, and, as a lawyer at the Savannah bar, he accumulated a fine estate, and; as a popular speaker, won a great reputation in Georgia. The same fire of eloquence that lit up the soul of the memorable S. S. Prentiss, the lamented Haskell, of Tennessee, and our own wonderful orator, Thomas F. Marshall, burns with rare power and beauty in his own. Sharing the disastrous consequences of the war, Mr. Dawson has been reduced from wealth to comparative this point at a late hour this evening.

The steamer Hibernian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The steamer City of Manchester, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The steamer Africa, from New York, arrived poverty. He is now in our city, and, upon the uggestion of many who desire to hear him peak, he has determined to deliver several adresses upon subjects connected with the great revolution through which the country has Political news unimportant. United States 20s 67@67½, Erie 50½@51, Illinois Central passed, and to reproduce his celebrated oration "National Honor." Mr. Dawson, with no political aspirations, and free from sectional prejudice, will treat his themes in the broad pirit of philosophy and statesmanship. These acdresses will prove highly instructive and intensely interesting to all who hear them. We The Bombay bank failures are not confirmed Furchers & Co., Liverpool and Eastern take great pleasure in making this announce ment, believing that it will be heartily welcomed It is stated that Buenos Ayres has declared by the people of Louisville. It has been a long while since we have had a display of true eloquence and oratory in the midst of us, and we hope that the approaching opportunity will be fully appreciated.

t is stated that buenos ayar a regainst Paraguay.

A triple alliance has been formed between azil, Uraugay, and the Argentine Republic.
The allies are marching a strong force gainst Paraguay.

SECOND DESPATCH. The public was entirely occupied with the ace for the Derby. The horse Gladiator won asily in a cauter by two lengths. There was a ength between the second and third horses. PRISONERS OF WAR .- The train from Nashville on Saturday brought up eleven prisoners of war, who, with one hundred and eighty he London papers warmly congratulate France
the triumph achieved. The Times says they
ave fairly established themselves as our rivals
the turf. The prize was won and fairly
urned. It is said the owner of Gladiator, Count others, will be guests of the Military Prison on Broadway until orders are received from Washington for their discharge on oath. In the detachment received this morning are six commis-Grange, won from 70,000 to 80,000 pounds. The Times says: The attitude of the United sioned officers, most of whom were wounded in the battles below Nashville last winter, viz: W. States on the question of the Alabama is per caps more important than the demands them H. Sims, Lieutenant-Colonel 44th Mississippi elves. The correspondence opened in 1863, on he part of the United States, and nothing can nfantry; Jas. B. Garner, Captain 1st Mississippi battalion Sharpskooters: Travis Henderson, Cap. more certain to maintain amity as well as ace. England has many counter claims for tain 15th Texas cavalry; Wm. G. Price, Captain 51st Virginia infantry: Malachi Cobb, Firs arbitrary enforcement of the right of block-Lieutenant 51st Virginia infantry; and David Edwards, Second Lieutenant 31st Alabama infantry.

UNION TICKET. For Congress, Fifth District,

WILLIAM L. NEALE,

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL ROBERT ALLEN -We are gratified to announce the well-deserved promotion of this meritorious officer. Since war commenced, no man has brought to the discharge of his various duties and responsibilities more skill, judgment, and common sense than has Brevet Major-General Allen. With large responsibilities, intricate, and, a times, almost impossible duties to perform, he has pursued the "even tenor of his way," and executed with fidelity and despatch those movements of the Quartermaster's Department which so essentially contributed to the great success of cur armies in the valley of the Mis issippi. No two officers have manifested during the war more of that stern determination to overcome every obstacle and to insure the triumph of our Government than has Lieutenant-General Grant and Brevet Major-General

MILITARY.—The 3d division of the 17th army orps, arrived yesterday morning, Brevet Brig .-Gen. M. D. Leggett, Commanding; Maj. J. C ouglass, Chief of Staff: Capt. W. Hessen A A. A. G.; Capt. G. W. Porter, A. D. C; Lieut. . W. Stewart, A. D. C; Capt. Alex. McIntosh, Q. M.; Capt. Pierce, A. C. S.; Capt. Wm. M. Waddell, Provost Marshal; Maj. J. C. Robinson, Division Inspector. 1st Brigade-Brig.-Gen. Chas. Ewing, Commanding; 12th Wisconsin, 16th Wisconsin, 20th

Illinois, 30th Illinois, 31st Illinois, 45th Illinois. 2d Brigade-Brig. Gen. R. K. Scott, Commanding; 20th Ohio, 68th Ohio, 78th Ohio, 17th Wisconsin, and the famous fighting 9th Illinois nounted infantry.

All Italy seems to mourn sincerely for President Lincoln. The students of the University of Naples, four hundred in number, ave prepared an address to the Government of the United States on the assassination of President Lincoln, and have taken it in procession to the American Consulate in the town. The municipality of the same city have changed the name of the beautiful Toledo street to Lincoln

WASHINGTON, June 10. In the conspiracy trial to day the counsel for Mudd, Spangler, and Arnold announced they bad closed for their defence.

The counsel for Payne asked for time to allow Payne's father to arrive from florida to prove his antecedents, relative to fortifying the blea of insanity.

Henry Godson testified that while employed

Henry Godson testified that while employed as counsel in Canada for the Government in the St. Albans raid case, that George N. Sanders was acting for the defence. Said he (Sanders) was ignorant of the raid, but that he approved of it, and said that it would be followed up by burning more towns and depleting more banks; that organizations were then ready to sack and burn Buffalo and other places.

Lieutenant Ripple, of the 39th Illinois, testified that while a prisoner at Andersonville he heard the rebel Quartermaster Hunter state that if Abe Lincoln was re elected he would not live to be inaugurated, as they had parties in the North who would attend to the President and the Secretary of State.

No further witnesses being present, it was announced that the court would wait till 11 o'cleck on Monday morning for further testimony, and accordingly they adjourned for that time.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

if Kentucky on the political issues of the day, as ionows, to wir.

Franklin, Simpson county, Tuesday, 13th June, at 1

Yelouk P. M.,

Bowling Green, Wednesday, 14th June, at 1 o'clock . M. Glasgow, Thursday, 15th June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Munfordville, Friday, 16th June, at 1 o'clock P. M. Leuisville, Saturday night, 17th June. jc9 PUBLIC SPEAKING

TO THE VOICES OF HANGOOK COUNTY, EX.

T. R. TAYIO, candidate for the Legislatu c, will a
ress the people at the following times and places, to w
Lewis Lane's, Tuceday, June 38th.

Bethlehem Meeting-house, Wednesday, June 21st,
Pellville, Thursday, June 32d.

Lewisport, Saturday, June 34th.

Hawcaville, Monday, June 38th.

Other appointments will be made soon. Speaking 2 oclock P. M. PUBLIC SPEAKING

she propie of the District at the following times places, to wit:

larrowbone, Cumberland county, Monday, July 3, an kaville, Cumberland county, Tuesday, July 4, tibany, Ginton county, Wednesday, July 7, Simonestown, Russell county, Standay, July 7, Srielsheife, Russell county, Sanday, July 18, Robert Elliott's, Cumberland county, Monday, July 19, Robert Elliott's, Cumberland county, Muscalay, July 11, Tompkinsville, Moarce county, Twesday, July 11, Tompkinsville, Moarce county, Thesday, July 13, Scattville, Allen county, Friday, July 14, Allen Springs, Allen county, Standay, July 15, Franklin, Stoppen county, Monday, July 17, Franklin, Stoppen county, Monday, July 18, Middleton, Logan county, Thusday, July 18, Middleton, Logan county, Thusday, July 21, Brown's Lock, Warren county, Friday, July 21, Brown's Lock, Warren county, Tuesday, July 24, Smith's Grove, Warren county, Tuesday, July 28, Goehen, Warren county, Wednesday, July 28, Goehen, Warren county, Wednesday, July 29, Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The po

Gordor while, Logan county, Saturday, July 29.

Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. The people are earnestly urged to turn out "en masse," My contection, the Hon, H. Grider, is respectfully invited to attend.

Dr. Seabrook's Soothing Sirup is one o

he nicest, and at the same time very be arations to have when children are to

COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, June 7, 1865.

Dawson vs. McCreary, et al., Simpson. Affirmed, tineinnati. Hamilton & Dayton Kailroad Company vs. ratt, Jefferson. Affirmed. Octuan, et ux., vs. Gray & Hemingway, Kenton. Af-med. med.
Collins vs. Warring, Greenup. Reversed.
Com'th vs. Buchanan, Campbell. Reversed.
Com'th vs. Bowers, Campbell. Reversed.
Com'th vs. Green, et al., Gallatin. Reversed.

Duval vs. Parker, Frankin. Cross appeal granted. Alexander's exr's vs. Lisle's exr's, Taylor. Opini ightly modified and motion to correct mandate st vs. Moberly, Madison. Submitted on brief, vs. Stagner, Madison. Submitted on brief, rs vs. Broaddus, Garrard. Submitted on brie ad'r vs. Jennings, et al., Garrard. Submitt Sebastian's ad'r et al. vs. Sebastian et al., Garrard.

on brief.
vs Com'th, Jefferson. Submitted on brief.
r Price vs. Com'th, Jefferson. Argued b
llock and John M. Harlan, Attorney Genera ige Bullock and John M. Harlan, Amoriney our appelles, and cause submitted. 'ike vs. Com'th, Kenton. Submitted on briefs, lourt took a recess from this day until Monday en the causes decketed for the 4th, 5th, 6th, ar is of the tru will be called, and the first case for ument will be No, 13—Jones & Kelly vs. Com't

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, June 6th, by Rev. bhittle, Mr. Geo. GILL to Miss Anna W., d. V. Mandeville, Esq., all of this city. At Christ Church, in Lexington, Ky, at 9 uesday evening. Jure 6, 1865, by the Rev. lan, Mr. Frank Bissicks, of Nashville, Tenrulla Hunter of Lexington Ky. KENNON-DARRAH-On the 6th inst. by Rev. J. Bristow, at his residence, Mr. C. J. KENNON, capton, Ohio, and Miss Mary J. DARRAH, of Winches On Thursday morning, June 8th. at the residence he bride's father, by Rev. G. C. Lorrimer, Mr. H Wilson, of Kentucky, to Miss Laura Alicz Whitm

Louisville, On the 6th inst, at the residence of W. B. Belknap, leq., by Rev J. H. McKee, Major Charles J. F. LLEN to Miss CARRIE BELKNAP, all of this city. On Thursday evening, June 8th. by Rev. D. P. Ienderson, of Christi vo Church, at the residence of Mrs. ANTLE.
Tuesday, June 6, 1885, at the residence of the bride's
father, in Mercer county, Kentucky, by the Rev. Mr.
Rand, Thomas J. Martin, Jr., of Louisville, to Mr.
Virotnia, eldest daughter of Wm. L. Vance, Esq.

DIED.

At 5 o'clock this morning, the 8th inst., ALICE BEARICE, daughter of P. D. and Mary C. Horan, aged on WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

n this city, on the 8th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., after a cering iliness of typhoid pneumonia. Grozo E Havlin, magest son of James H. and Sinia Norman, aged 18 ts, 8 months, and 29 days.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY EVENING, June 10, 1865. The demand for money has been better than for som eeks past, and the banks have freely taken all offered of a first-class character at 9 \$\text{@}\$ cent, the rate heretofore aving been 10%. An abundant supply of money exsts, but the plethora of months past is not now appa nt, owing mainly, no doubt, to the large ar ired for the payment of tobacco purchased during

ason, owing to orders from the South and Southwest, s well as the interior of our own and the neighboring ates; in fact we have heard many say their but s far exceeded that for the corresponding period during the past sixteen years. Gold opened in New York on the 5th at 135%, advan ing to 138 on the 8th, and closing this evening at 137%, Sliver halves and quarters have ruled 7 cents less. The shipments of gold to Europe from New York for the week ending to-day have reached nearly \$3,000,000.

Exchange continues plenty, owing to the Government ving all vouchers, with as little delay as possible, by cks on the East, the rate having been buying at 1-10 count, and selling at par to 1-10 premium; 5-20s bonds uying at 103%, and selling at 104%; 10-40s bonds at week, the thermometer ranging at 88 to 90 in the shade. No rain for over three weeks until Friday night, whea

we had a very copious rain, accompanied with heavy thunder and much lightning. Note.—Our quotations are the wholesale to otherwise stated. In filling small order r country trade, an advance of three to five per obtained.] Pickett, Boone, and Ninth-street Wareho ALCOHOL-We quote at \$4@4 25 \$ gallon,

Burner-We quote at 20@22c, and in boxes and firkins, choice, 26@27c.

Beeswax—Buyers paying from 30@33c.

PARLEY-We quote at \$1@1 20, and barley malt at iet but firm, with limited sales of inferior bagging at c, best quality at 22c, and machine rope at 9%@16%c, olders of choice asking 13%c. We hear of a sale of

,000 coils for St. Louis at 11½c.

BECOMS—We quote Shaker at \$6@6 25 @ dozen; comnon \$4 50@5; best Louisville make \$6 \$ dozen.

Broom Conn—The factories are buying all that arves at \$14 50@17 50 \$ 100 pounds.

note Western Reserve at 18c to the trade; small sales 18½c; Hamburg 19@19½c; dairy cheese, choice,

CANDLES—City manufactures are selling 13 oz star at Let no round to the with a discount. Tallow 14@16c.
COTTON—A sale of cotton, by order of the Chancery
Court, to satisfy a debt, took place on Thursday, embracing low ordinary, ordinary, and good ordinary, as
follows: 13 bales at 37%c, 18 bales at 30%c, and 10 bales tollows: 13 baires at 37%c, 15 baires at 33%c. After this sale, 15 baires low middling Tennes-ree were sold at 33c, and 4 do at 33c. The cotton offered at the "Marshal's sale" was Arkansas staple of good quality. It had, however, been roughly bandled and very badly sampled. Sales to-day of 13 bales ordinary at 28% C. on Yarns-During the week prices have fluctud somewhat, but are now quoted with sales to the

ty trade at 36c for No. 700, 39c for No. 600, and 42c for No. 500 in round lots.

Candlewick—We quote at 65@80c. COTTON TWINE, &c-We quote cotton twine at 75c; ling at 21@23c.

COAL—Best Pittsburg is selling at 28c, delivered.

good, sound qualities, which is rather scarce, while sales are making from store at \$1@1 05. \$25, 1 at \$28, 1 at \$20, 1 at \$31 50, 1 at \$35, 1 at \$40. CORN MEAL-We quote unbolted at \$1 15, and bolted at \$1 35@1 40.
Dry Goods—There has been a steady demand for all

hgs have declined. Great western sheetings are now selling at 32%c. Standard Eastern have sold at 30@32%c. Bleached sheetings, New York mills, 45@47%c; Hope 80@3ic; Lonsdale 33@34c. Standard prints 25@28c errimacs 28c. Duchess B 20c. Kentucky jeans 35% 45c. Colored and paper cambrics 19@21c. Spool cotton, Coate's and Clark's, \$1 \$1 dozen.

Drugs and Clark's, \$1 \$1 dozen,

Drugs and Drus—Our dealers have been very actively engaged in filling orders, and a very large busi-

ness has been done, principally to the South and Southwest. We note some of the leading articles and prices

Eggs-Fresh packed, shipper's count, 22@24c FLOUR—Prices are lower, owing to the decline in satern and other markets. Common superfine \$5.75, lain extra \$6.50, extra family \$7@7.25, with sales of wards of 1,500 bbls, including dray load lots, at the FEATHERS-Considerable demand prevails for the

FLAXSEED—The mills are paying 55.

FLAXSEED—The mills are paying 81 30@1 35.

GINSENG—Buyers are paying 65@70c. Grease—We quote grease tallow at 8@9c, Grass—We quote card rates 8x10 at \$5 40@5 75, 10x12 t \$5 75@6, and 12x18 at \$7 20, with the usual discount

GEOGERIES-The demand from the city and country trade has been very good, and quite a brisk business has been done. Sales of 675 bags Rio coffee in lots at 20630e and 30½ for inferior to fair, and 31@32e for prime and choice in small lots. Laguaira, small sales at 33

33c. Java, in packets, 34@35c. Sugars continue fair demand. Fair to prime Louisiana at 15%@17%c. Large sales of Porto Rico at 16@16%c. Cuba, inferior o fair, at 13@15c. Yellow and coffee sugars in good denand at 17%@18%c in bbls in lots. Havana, in boxes, 17@18c. Hard standard, crushed, granulated, and powdered 19%@20c, in lots. Molasses—plantation is scarce at \$1 10@1 25. Small sales Eastern sirup, in kegs, at \$1@1 10. Inferior qualities offered at 85@90c. The stock of Rio coffee in New York on the 6th inst, was 14,009 bags, and 6,000 do in Baltimore. The stock of sugars, all grades, June 1st, in New York amounted to 143,963 hhds. boxes, and bags, and of molasses 12,969 hhds. No New Orleans on hand.

HEMP-There have been no transactions in our m et, and prices are nominal. Kentucky rough \$13 @ 135; Kentucky dressed \$250@275 9 ton. At St. Louis ales were made of good dressed at \$226, and choice unressed at \$150 \$ ton. The late receipts were generally

coing into store.

Hinds— We quote green at 4@4%c, dry saited at 9@
10c, and finit at 12c.

HAY—Fair to choice old timothy to dealers at \$18@30 ton. A sale was made Friday for the New Orleans narket of 596 bales timothy at \$20 50 \$2 ton. Loose hay

Hors—New Eastern 25@30c; old do 15c.
IEON AND STEEL—Pig iron \$50@35 @ ton. Stone coal bar iron 4% @5c; charcoal bar 5@5%c, as to quality. Other ron 7@11c; Juniata 14c; A. B. steel 11cm teel wings 15c; nail rod sweed 15c. Castings—g at ars 6%@7c, and o dinary 8%@9c. Pulleys 19c. LUMBER-We quote the wholesale rates for p quality, at \$30; second do \$25 \$ M. Pinraft, all grades, from \$25@30. Culls \$15. Hemloo oists, scantling, and beards \$15@17, in the raft. Pin chingles, first and second quality, \$7, on the raft. Pop-far machine cut do, on the raft, \$4. Laths, pine, \$4

har machine to color and rais, gr. Danis, pine, \$4. Dressed flooring retails for first-rate at \$35; second do \$75; third do \$65; common \$50. Weatherboarding retails, second-rate \$45; third do \$40; third-rate rough \$35. mlock joists, scantling, and boards retail at \$25 Prine shaved or sawed shingles retail at \$350 for first quality, and \$8 for second quality \$100 M. Poplar shingles retail at \$5. Pine laths retail at \$5. LICORICE-We quote M. F. at 45c, and R. R. at 43c

LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 75@2 for lime, and \$2 75@3 \$ bbi for hydraulic cement, and \$5

G6 for plaster. Leather—We quote oak sole, city tan, at 43@45с; nlock sole 38c; harness 35@37c; skir mlock sole 38c; harness 35@37c; skirting 45c; city kip-ins 75@85c; calf skins \$1 50; bridle \$\frac{2}{3}\$ dozen \$43@55: French calf \$55@70 7 dozen.

Manufactured Tobacco—Sales of 75 boxes choice

irginia chewing at \$1 25 \$1 lb; black sweet 8s and 10s t70@75c; do 1/s at 70@75c; navy pounds at 68@70c; do pounds at 70@75c; bright fine pounds \$1 50@1 75; ium do \$1 10@1 25; do 1/2 pounds 90@95c; bright and 1/s 85@95c; common pounds 65@75c; do out of ondition 35@60c. Mackerel—No. 1 medium bbls \$19; do half bbls \$9 75;

do half bbls \$8 50; do kits \$2 45@2 50; No. 3, large blas, \$17; do half do \$3. Herring \$\tilde{g}\$ box 55@50c.

Nalls—Sales are making from first hands at \$5 25 for dr, with small sales at \$5 50. Smaller s'zes at the OILS-Market steady. Lard oil at \$1 75@1 80; No. 2

\$1 40@1 45; coal oil 72@75c; linseed \$1@1 zine 50@55e; lubricating 45c@\$1; straits \$1 60; tan-ners' bank \$1 50 7 gallon. OFFAL-We note a sale of 314 bags bran at \$25 39 ton. quote shipstuff at \$20@35, shorts at \$28, and middling

Small lots from store at 70@72c, Provisions—Stock of pork much reduced. Retail ales are making at \$25. During the week some 4,520 bb's were sold as follows: 1,000 bbls at \$22 50, 3,000 do t \$23, and 500 do at \$24. Bacon continues in good deand at 131/@14c for shoulders, in round lots; choice do (@15c: clear sides 17c; plain Lams 17@18c reed canvassed and Stagg's do 21@21½c. Lard in rees dull at 17@15c; kegs 19@20½c. The stock of old d new pork at New York on the 1st was mess 39,456 bls; thin do 1,509 bbls; prime mess 31,023 bb's; flank 12 s; prime 5,290 bbls; rumps 1,105 bb's; refuse mes do prime mess 910 bbls; do prime 134 bbl efuse 2,838 bbls; uninspected 13,919 bbls; making a total (96,013 bbls, against 128,308 same time last year.

POTATOES-Are firm at \$3 65 in lots for choice North retailing at \$4. DER-We quote rifle at \$10@10 50; blasting kc; soft woollen 3c; hard woollen 1c # 1b.

RYE-We quote sales from store at 85@92c. SALT-Sales continue to be made of Kan SOAP-We quote German No. 1 at 11c, and No. 2 at e, palm 10@11c, and fancy at 20@23c.

STARCH-We quote Madison at 7%c OBACCO—The Tobacco Fair of the Kentucky Astri-tural Society took place on Wednesday. Upwards of 0 hhds were entered for competition. The awards ill be found in another column. The aggre if two days of the premium tobacco amounted to over a uarter of a million of dollars. The sales of the week have amounted to 1,294 holds, as follows: Monday—181 hbds, with the rejection of prices bid

30 hhds. Sa'es of 12 hhds at \$4@4 95, 35 at \$5@5 95,

1 at \$13@13 75, 6 at \$14@14 75, 4 at \$15@15 25, 8 at the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are 50. 5 at \$20@20 75, 1 at \$21 25, 1 at \$22 50, 1 at \$24, 2 signed by individuals of the highest standing in every of manufacturing leaf at \$30 25@32, 1 of cutting leaf at professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imita-TUESDAY-Only two warehouses held sales to-day, the

break amounting to 105 hhds, the prices bid on 7 of which were rejected. Sales of 6 hhds at \$3 20@4 90, 7 at \$6@6 75, 10 at \$7@7 90, 3 at \$8 25@8 60, 4 at \$9 35@ 80, 4 at \$10@10 25. 6 at \$11@11 75, 3 at \$12@12 75, 5 at \$13@13 75, 7 at \$14@14 75, 5 at \$15@15 75, 4 at \$16@ 16 75, 3 at \$17@17 25, 2 at \$18 50@18 75, 2 at \$19@19 25, 2 at \$20 56, 1 at \$21, 2 at \$24@34 56, 3 at \$25@35 75, 1 at \$33, 1 at \$35, and 1 hhd Ballard county manufacturing

premiums awarded by the Fair, only a small portion of which were sold. Manufacturing leaf, 1st premium, brought \$155 \$100 lbs, aggregating \$1,687 25, purchased v Lougheridge, one of our city manufacturers. The 2d dum brought \$81, and the 3d premium \$71. Shi premium brought soft and of premium \$30. Shipping leaf, lat premium brought \$35, 3d premium \$30. Cutting leaf, lat premium brought \$100, 8d premium \$57. The best ten hhdz of leaf sold as follows: \$25, \$25 25, \$28, \$27 50, \$27 25, \$25 50, \$32, \$25, \$22 50, and The best five hhds leaf brought \$24, \$26

acco of the late Fair was continued to-day at the me offered. The prices bid on 31 hhds were refused by the planters. 3 hhds at \$5 25@5 95, 4 at \$6 25@6 75

4 t \$7@7 75, 7 at \$8@8 85, 4 at \$9@9 80, 5 at \$10@10 56, 5 at \$11 25@11 75, 5 at \$12@12 75, 3 at \$13@13 75, 4 at \$14@14 50, 9 at \$15@15 50, 7 at \$16@16 75, 15 at \$17@ 17 75, 11 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$10@19 75, 34 at \$20@20 75, 17 at \$15@10 27 75, 30 at \$20@20 75, 31 at \$21@21 75, 33 at \$20@20 75, 21 at \$20@20 75, 32 at \$20@20 75, 35 at \$20@20 75, 55 at \$25@20 75, 55 at \$250.5 at \$25.20 5, 5 at \$25.20 75, 6 at \$20.30 25, 8 at \$21 25@31 75, 3 at \$22@32 50, 1 at \$33, 1 at \$34, 5 at 835@35 50, 5 at \$36@36 75, 2 at \$37, 1 at \$33 50, 2 at \$39 2 at \$40, 1 at \$42 75, 1 at \$45, 3 at \$50, 1 at \$73, 1 at \$57, 3 at \$51, 1 at \$58, 1 at \$59, 1 at \$63, 1 at \$60, 1 at \$61, 1 at \$65, 2 at \$67, 1 at \$68, 1 at \$75, 1 at \$39, an 11 at \$100. The 1st premium of 5 best leaf \$24, \$25 25, \$25, \$25 75, \$28 25; premium shipping leaf \$20, \$35; cigar leaf premium \$31 50, \$29 75; premium shipping leaf \$33 25, \$28 25, \$24 75, \$22 50; premium old cutting leaf \$65

\$37, \$36, \$27, \$38, \$35, \$23; premium 3 best hids leaf \$51, \$39, \$36, \$23 25, \$23, \$19. Friday—The sale of premium tobacco was continued to-day at the Louisville, Pickett, and Boone Warehouses, resulting in the sale of 407 hhds, with only 29 rejected, 23 hhds at 84 95, 36 at 85@8 \$5 95, 90 at 85@6 95, 26 at 87@7 90, 17 at 85@3 85, 11 at \$9 10@9 95, 12 at \$10@10 75, 10 at \$11 25@11 75, 8 at \$12@12 75, 10 at \$13@13 50, 13 at \$14@14 75, 18 at \$15@15 75, 23 at \$16@16 75, 27 at \$17@17 75, 14 at \$18@18 76, 12 at \$19@19 75, 12 at \$20@20 75, 18 at \$21 818@18 76, 12 at \$19@19 75, 12 at \$20@20 75, 18 at \$21 25@21 75, 13 at \$23@22 75, 10 at \$23@23 75, 7 at \$34@24 75, 6 at \$25@25 75, 3 at \$26@26 75, 6 at \$27@27 75, 3 at \$28, 2 at \$25@20 75, 4 at \$10@30 75, 1 at \$15 5, 1 at \$33, 1 at \$33, 4 at \$35@35 75, 3 at \$35@36 59, 1 at \$33, 1 at \$43, 1 at \$45. 25 75, 2 at \$50. 39, 1 at \$44, 2 at \$45. 3 at \$45. 4 at Missouri wrapper at \$61, and 11 hhds light Missouri

manufacturing lugs at \$84.
SATEEDAY—Ouly two warehouses held sales to-day.
205 hids were offered, with 15 rejections. Sales as follows: 3 hids at \$2@3 50, 23 at \$4@4 85, 33 at \$5@5 90, 25 at \$6@6 90, 18 at \$7@7 90, 7 at \$8@8 65, 7 at \$10@ \$10 75, 10 at \$11@11 75, 6 at \$12@12 50, 5 at \$13@13 75, 8 at \$14@14 75, 8 at \$15@15 75, 10 at \$16@16 75, 2 at \$17, 7 at \$18@18 50, 4 at \$19@19 75, 1 at \$20 75, 1 at TINNERS' STOCK-There is a fair demand, and prices

are firm. We quote tin plates I. C. at \$15; sheet iron DRY GOODS—There has been a steady demand for all at seasonable prints and other dress goods. Brown sheet-

WHISKEY-Sales during the week have been made for aw at \$2@2 05. ab washed 55@60e. LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET

SHELBY HOUSE—Donaldson & Brooking.

LOUISVILLE, June 19, 1965. The business at this yard has been fare. Stock has arrived in sufficient quantities to supply the market. A ew good lots of cattle were purchased for shipment

Sheep—Are still quite dull, and selling low.

Hogs—In better demand than last week, and are held We quote the best grade of cattle from \$7@714. com mon to good from \$5%@7, and inferior from \$4@5. Sheep from 21/@4%c per 100 lbs gross. Hogs from 7%@Se per 100 lbs gross.

BOURBON HOUSE-H. F. Vissn

barely sufficient to meet the demand, and are very firm. Of the receipts, 85 head were bought by shippers for the Eastern market, and the balance were sold to city Eastern market, and the balance were sold to city butchers at prices ranging from 7@7%c for choice and extra, 5%@6%c for good, 3%@4%c for common and rough—gross weight. Good shipping cattle, in round lots, sold at 6%@7c.

head, while common ones are hard to dispose of at \$10 3 75 per head. Hogs- The supply is not equal to the demand. Prices

A NEW VOL! LOOK AT THE JULY NO.! POR traits of President Johnson—two views; Secre-TARY HARLAN; Queen Victoria; the Emprese Zugenie; the Emperor Alexander: Julius Carar, with sketches of Character; the Conspirators, and How they Look; the Physiognomy of Classes; L've and Lovers; Second Mar-riages; Fat Foks and Lean Folks, and How to cure Them, with Illustrations; the Russian, with portaits; Enlarging the Lungs; Immortality of the Mind; A Wonderful Prediction Fulfilled; Hymenial Poetry; Maiden's Eyes; An Appeal from the South; Arts and Artists; Practical Preaching: Work-Day Religion; A Hint to Maiden Ladies; Dictionary of Phrenology and Physiognomy, with engravings; Hats-a New Notion,

JOURNAL, Best No. ever issued. Begins a new Vol

We are manufacturing and keep constantly on hand

GREAT WESTERN PREMIUM

Mills, and in every instance they have given entire sat-isfaction; and if any farmer, after trying them, should not be pleased, he can return the Mill and get his

which is equal to any in use in every respect, and much

CASH PRICES. GREAT WESTERN CANE MULL: . 85 00 No. E-150 " " "

EVAPORATORS: Louisville Evaporator complete, galv. iron \$50 00 Louisville Evaporator "cpper...... 60 0)

kets of the United States are flooded with the direct polsons, under the name of imported liquors, and when domestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sovereign remedies," that the public should fully understand the facts. Be it known then, that, while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all the Tonics containing alchohol are manufactured with a flery article containing amyl or fusel oil, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomschic, anti-billious, and aperien herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints this preparation stands before the world without a rival or compet-6 at \$6@6 90, 17 at \$7 10@7 80, 14 at \$8@9 90, 6 at \$9 itor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of 85, 4 at \$10@10 50, 7 at \$11@11 75, 11 at \$12@12 75, all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and

> MALES AND FEMALES AFFLICTED WITH ANY form of diseases to call at the WESTFRN MEDICAL OF FIGES, 203 Market street, near Second, Louisville, Ky., or at 25½ East Fourth street near Sycamore, Cincinnati, Ohio, and be cured. Private [diseases cured in from who to ten days window amount control to females speed, the form of the first speed with the first speed of the first speed of

460 ACRES OF GOOD STOCK rrain land, in Indiana, and within him of the Ohio and Mississippi Raille is effered for sale at \$25 an arec cash, incorrowing crops, and possession given im There are a young ordered of five or six seres, water, and comfortable small residence the land eleared, balance

LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1865. The supply of cattle during the present week has been

ots, sold at 6%@fc.

Sheep—The receipts are very liberal, and prices are
feclining. Prices now range at 3@4c for good quality.

Lambs of good quality are in d-mand at \$3 25@4 par arge from 6%@8c, gross weight, for fair to choice

qualities.

FARMERS & DEALERS

Sugar - Cane Mills.

We are also manufacturing and keep for sale the

PEARSON, AIKIN, & CO., Variety Foundery Machine Works. Main st., bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth

je10 dis&w3m Louisville, Kg. A Timely Warning to the Sick. It is especially important at this time, when the mar

tiens and impostures. m30 d12&w2

we to ten days without caustic, mere all private and confidential. Charges moderate. Advice free to the poor

Improved Farm for Sale.

Only 20 cents, by feturn post, or a year for \$2 Sul eribe now. Address Messrs, FOWLER & WELLS, Take Notice.

The fame of these Mills has already spread throu the country, and they are known for their simplicity and seatness, combined with strength and capacity. Wa have manufactured and sold many hundreds of the

do kits \$2 75; No. 2, large bbls, \$18; do medium \$15 50; Rotary and Louisville Evaporator,

54 are to be paid to the date at which they arrive at the designated State rendezvous, which date will be certified on the muster out rolls by the mustering officer of the rendezvous.

The effect of this order will be to give the soldiers from five to twenty days' extra pay.

It has been proposed in the Cabinet to modify the amnesty proclamation so as to exclude from its benefits all rebels whose property is valued at \$10,000 and upward.

This modification will increase the exemption

Valued at \$10,000 and upward.

This modification will increase the exemption to \$13,000 on the \$20,000 basis. The property of only \$5,000 rebies would be liable to confication, calculating on the basis of the valuation of the property in the South in 1860, and treating slave property as extinguished.

The proposition has several warm advocates in the Cabinet, yet it is doubtful whether there will be any modification.

any modification.

Brown, of Georgia, is quite docile. In Gov. Srown, or Georgia, is quite docile. In a conversation this morning with the author of this paragraph, he thus defined his position on the question of unconditional submission:

We appealed to the arbitrament of arms.

We were defeated. It is our duty now as it is

Gen. Grant has nearly completed his annual

Its completion.

General Longstreet's case will be made a test
one as to the status of rebel military officers under the President's amnesty proclamation. His visit here will be in reference to this matter,

reek, Michigan, with a capital of \$100,000.

During the same period \$2,835,170 in national ncy was issued to the banks, making the in circulation \$135,307.800. The Second mal Bank of Indianapolis, the First of sburg, Pa, and that at Venango, Pa, have

Harrisburg, Pa., and that at Venango, Pa., have been designated as depositories of public money. The Commissary-General of Prisoners is at present overwhelmed with applications from friends of rebel prisoners seeking their relatives. It is necessary that written application should be made to the Commissary-General of Prisoners, General Huffman, in each case, as the first step toward obtaining their release.

The census appropriation being exhausted, the Secretary of the Interior has ordered the transfer of the records and unfluished work to in a muddle, and to the suspension of an im-portant volume ready to be printed.

It is reported to night that an extra session of Congress will soon be called.

WASHINGTON, June 4. Cabinet very soon. There is a report afford that this decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and Secretary, that this decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and Secretary, both of whom are strong-willed men, in which the latter indulged in his brusque manner, and the former took occasion to inform him that he only was President of the United States. It is said there is not much in this, for the President assured a Major General vesterday that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton and by his exhausting labors.

Mr. Stanton has been offered the position of Minister to Berlin, but the place is not deemed of sufficient importance. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

Treasury, has resigned peremptorily, and will go as minister resident to Berne in place of Mr. Fogg. He has engaged passage, and will sail It is also rumored that Mr. Field, another as sistant, is willing to accept some position

The difference of opinion existing between Secretary Harlan and Mr. Usher, his predecessor, is very considerable, and is assuming a serious form.

the new secretary is examining in a very in-trial manner the huge contracts which it ired officer signed just before leaving, an manding that they be re-established on the neiples of equity and honesty. Against thingh criticism Mr. Usher protests in behalf of clients, making the fight, it is understood fore the President. his clients, making the fight, it is understood, before the President.

The Interior Department consequently is considerably agitated just now. As one result of the complication, Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary, is leaving the department, and John Wilson, the new Third Auditor, will succeed him.

New York, May 5.

The following is President Johnson's order respiting the Maryland Congressman Harris, convicted of tampering with rebel soldiers: EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WASHINGTON)

In the within case of Benjamin G Harris, the findings and sentence of the Court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and affidavits however bearing upon this case, and fevorable to the accused having been presented to and considered by me since the sentence aforesaid. I deem it proper to direct that the sentence in the case of said Harris he remitted, and that he be released from insprisonment.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington Junk 5.

Washington, June 5.
The conspiracy case will occupy the present week. Arguments commence on Wednesday, and it will be two weeks before findings will be proposed to the complete of the comple

primilgated.

The Government is selling large numbers of draft horses and mules.

It is asserted on creditable authority that the President is considering the propriety of convening Congress as early as the first of October. Secretary Seward visited the State Department Saturday. He was able to walk up the steps, but required rest at each landing. steps, but required rest at each landing.

Duff Green has taken the amnesty oath.

nterprise in agricultural, mechanical, and other ersults, is now, or soon will be, opened in that region by the termination of the rebellion.

The advantages of Virginia and Texas for colonies of this kind are particularly urged by the journalistic advocates of these States.

A special to the Times dated Washington, June 4. savs: A committee of three gentlemen from New York, consisting of Rufus F. Andrews, G. R. Pitkin, and Martin Thatcher, arrived here this morning for the purpose of inviting Gens. Grant, Thomas, and Logan, to be present at the great meeting at the New York Academy of Music on Wednesday night.

Wednesday night. committee had an interview with Grant, The committee had an interview with Grant, and he has decided positively to be present at thee meeting. He will arrive in New York on Wednesday morning and remain till Thursday morning, when he will proceed to West Point to attend the examination progressing there, and will make a flying visit to Chicago to attend the fair them.

It is possible also that Thomas and Logan will be present, though they have not yet given positive answer to the committee.

San Francisco, May 29.

Judge Field, United States Circuit Judge, has refused the appeal to the Supreme Court, in case of the city of San Francisco against the United States. The case involves title to a large portion of land within the city limits. It was decided in favor of the city by the Circuit Court some time ago.

The Custom-house receipts since January 1st amount to \$2,500,000 in gold.

The charter of the bark Brontes has been revoked and the Mexican emigration scheme is at

voked and the Mexican emigration scheme is at an end for the present. Williams and other leaders of the expedition have been held to an-swer before the Grand Jury for attempted viola-

tion of the neutrality laws.

The Panama pirate case closed to day. Next
Friday is set apart for the counsel to sum up NEW YORK, June 5. The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of The steamer Havana brings Havana dates of the 30th.

The advices from Galveston by the blockaderunner Lark, of the 28th, state that great confusion and anxiety reigned in that city and Houston. The Lark was robbed of her cargo taken there, and returned to Havana in ballast. Gen. Magrader attempled to make a speech to the soldiers but was hissed and silenced, he was told that they had been humbugged enough, and that they intended to settle affairs for themselves. Magrader returned to San Antonio. The Texans could fight no longer and wished to return to the Union.

o return to the Union.

The Mayor and the principal citizens had left

eston to meet the Federal officers and hur p the surrender. It is also said that Gov. ray and Ashbert Smith had gone to New Or-

last been destroyed. The Captain and crew es the Owl returned to Havana, fearing robbery

at Galveston.

Maxican advices state that the guerillas are as thick as ever. Negrite was at Monterey May 2d with 5,000 troops, and the French troops were moving against the place.

The United States steamer Susquehana, monitors Mauadubck, and Canonicus, and gunboats Chippewa, Fahkee, Monticello, and Mande, had arrived at Havana, causing a great sensation.

testimony concerning the complicity of rebel leaders in the assassination is now made public, left Washington for Canada a fortnight ago to return in a few days, but he has not been heard from since, though his presence in Washington is urgently demanded. It is feared he has been foully dealt with.

New York, June 5.
Newbern advices my that the result of the judicial investigation at Toronto, showing that the yellow fever there last summer, which carried off some thousands, was introduced by the interment.

infamous Blackburn, has caused the budden.

The people of the State are fast becoming reconciled to the free-labor system, and like the change. There is a strong attachment between masters and former slaves, and they seek each other, making satisfactory terms for labor.

The universal suffrage question excites great interest, the people being divided only as to the fine when the negro shall vote.

The removal of traderestrictions causes much

usiness.
The Tribune's special says: It is not true that
eff Davis has been brought from Fortress

inder that treason was our highest

sive as to the complete general and phy

Chief Justice Chase arrived to-day from Mo-

Gen. Sheridan has assumed command of the

resting on transports in Hampton Roads,

For the past two days, everything which will be be a long and tedious sea-voyage is being for-

Gen. Weitzel arrived from City Point yester-y, with his staff. He has selected the West-

rn Metropolis for his flagship. It is supposed he whole fleet will be off before to morrow

orning.
The fleet in the harbor is composed of the

I follow the wise and friendly policy of Pres

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 5.

alted this morning in a verdict of guilty. After the rendering of the verdict, the counsel of Mr mith applied for time to file a bill of excep-

e import. The Tribune's Norfolk letter says: The Texas

t land, or five sections of mining territory in

The same special says it is reported Gen. Lo-

Secretary Seward was at the State Department

Secretary Seward was at the State Department to day for over four hours attending to his despatches for foreign mails.

Fred. Seward is steadily improving in health.
The War Department has just issued an order directing the Quartermaster Department to nurrish all prisoners of war and citizen prisoners who have or may be released by reason of

rnish all prizoners of war and citizen prison-s who have or may be released by reason of

ones or nearest points which it may be

The President has within the past few days

The Fresheth has which has been ectived a threatening letter which has been blaced in the hands of the proper authority for nvestigation. It was written in this city and sears the signature of "Grapevine."

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circu-

The matter will be brought before Congress,

onor the next Congress by his presence as one

f its members.

There is much speculation indulged in as to

course the Government will pursue in the

where the same proofs that were adduced in the late trial case will be reproduced or stronger offered, which will show Harris's disloyalty be

TORONTO, June 5.

ilitary Division of the Southwest, embracing the country west of the Mississippi and south of

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.

zens of Chatham

cal pros tration of the perp'e.

dent, &c.. which are continually being tele-graphed by enterprising journalists.

The 1st division of the 17th corps, com-manded by Major-General M. Ferro, marched from its camp this morning to the railroad, and there took the cars for Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, from whence it will proceed by steamer to Lenisville.

The 4th division of the 15th army corps, num-bering about 5,000 men, left here yesterday for Louisville, Ky. by way of the Bal-imore & Ohio Railroad. n that it seemed desirable that Davis be tried a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual d he was willing to spread before the world e secret testimony in the assassination case, d would trust to the verdict as to Davis's com

Governor Brown has been released, and will to home under a pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to her allegiance. The steamer Arago brings Savannah news of The Senate passed the elective franchise bill o-day. Yeas, 20; nay, 1. It is now a law. he Ist. A committee of citizens have been ap-ointed to visit Washington and represent to resident Johnson the sentiment of the loyal titzens of Chathan constitutions of Chathan

of the War Department.

New York, June The World's Washington special say:: Davis was placed in irons for three days be abused the guards and their officers brew his food at them, and then acted of properly. He converted to be seen the special to the second of the second three seconds.

might be applied to to rescind his order, owing to his health. The prisoner has lately been furnished something besides the ordinary prisoners food.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

This evening's Starsays, on the other hand,

on the recommendation of Generals Grant and Long, Col. George C. Rogers, of the 15th Illinois veteran volunteers, has been breveited a Brigadier-General for meritorious services in the

The pay masters have already drawn from the

e as a measure of precaution in husband resources of the Government.

me when the Government was com

ounts to about one hundred and twenty mil-s, which is most below the average during

mes. Orders will be issued in a few days discontin-

remoted to a Colonelcy, and assigned to duty the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

In the cince of the assistant Secretary of War. The promotion is well merited, and is regarded by his comrades in arms as only a slight reward for his gallantry and efficient services in the great campaign through the heart of the Southern Confederacy.

The twenty or veteran reserve regiments are to be filled by transfer from the volunteer regiments. Authority was to day crayled for the

purpose.

President Johnson contemplates sending out a committee, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Simpson, of the Engineer Corps, Gov. Crawford, of Kansas, and Hon. D. Scott, of Indiana, to examine and property on the completed senting of the New Completed Senting of the Senting of the

and report on the completed section of the Kan-ses branch of the Pacific Railroad, which Secre-tery Usher urged him to accept. They will

The rule has been adopted here in all the De-

partments that any vacancy which it is not ab countely necessary to fill immediately is to be sept open until some wounded officer can be

d who is competent to fill the position

such as messengers, laborers, &c., hereafter will be filled by crippled soldiers. None others

Grant being present, crose and stated that he knew the witness, and vouched for his credabil-

place at Baltimore on the 18th of next September.

6th, says: The Alacama delegation has succeeded in impressing upon the executive the idea that they have ceased to be traitors. They

urge the appointment of Judge Parsons as Military Governor, a man who, like themselves,

was a traitor until subjugated.
The officers of the Alabama Union regiment

re urging the appointment of another man. Secretary Seward attended a Cabinet meeting

Secretary Seward attended a Cabinet meeting to-day, but was unable to remain throughout the sitting.

General Grant has released from the Old Capitol all the rebel wounded willing to take the oath. About six thousand prisoners, who have already taken the oath, will soon be released.

New York, June 7. The Herald's correspondent in Collumbia, th

apital of South Carolina, represents that the hivalry of that State are rapidly accommodat-

ing themselves to the changed condition of af-fairs under the Federal Government, and gener-

ally appear gratified at the downfall of rebellion since, though it has left them impoverished, i

examine, and the prosecution has in reserve considerable rejutting testimony to be offered

It occurred while on his way from Beaufort. Judge Smith, it will be recollected, was the Democratic Judge who, in 1855, pronounced

the Fugitive Slave Law unconstitutional in the

tral 117. Pittsburg 57%, Fort Wayne 931/2, Mari-

was determined to leave the Cabinet very soon, and has had no dispute, no differences, or colision with President Johnson. His relations with the President are of a most cordial and friendly character, and the President's relations with Mr. Stanton are entirely agreeable and confidential. He has never had any kind of difference with him much less a collision with his Secretary of War, nor has he given such assurance to any one, Major-General or otherwise, as has been attributed to him.

s not by authority of President Johnson.

The Secretary of the Treasury has divided discissippi, North and South Carolina into dirricts for the collection of internal revenue.

The Tribune announces that the President

will soon issue a proclamation restoring the protection of the writ of habeas corpus, and

ordering a very general clearance of the mil

New York, June 7.

Great Fritain—In the House of Commons n the 26th, Sir G Walsh asked Lord Palmerson whether the Government had received from the United States any formal official demand for

Lord Palmerston said a correspondence had

Lord Palmerston said a correspondence had been going on between the two governments on the prizes taken by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind. There had been received within a few days further correspondence on the subject through Mr. Adams, but he had not had time to reply. He night add in that correspondence, in which each Government had stated its views of the case, the question had been discussed in the most friendly terms.

New York, June 7.

Central 90 Erie 75, Hudson 99% R

Some persons may be interested in le

A special to the Tribune, dated Washington

ill be appointed.
The Commissary General of Prisoners is lit-

All the minor offices under the Go

The Herald's Washington special of the 5 The writer of the threatening letter was sted to-day by Col. Ingraham's order, and to be an insane Frenchman who labors er the delusion among others that the Gov nent of the United States owes him \$150,000 not paid by the 16th he proposes to take the satter into his own hands and obtain revenge. natter into his own hands and obtain reveng although not directly stating his intention assasinate the President, such is the inferenom its tenor. He has been properly dispose

citizens of Chatham county.

On the evening of the 31st May a brig with British papers was captured at Tybee for an attempt to break the blockade.

The Charleston Courier publishes an order from Gen. Hatch advising the planters to make contracts with the negroes, and says the negroes must be supported in their respective districts. Gov. Magrath was arrested by a Lieutenant and two soldiers and taken to Charleston. A great body of the most respectable citizens waited on him expressing their sympathy and respect. That such an occurrence should be permitted in the capitol of Soutu Carolina is conclusive as to the complete general and physical conclusive as to the complete general and physical conclusive as to the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as to the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as to the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as to the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as to the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive as the complete general and physical carolina is a conclusive and carolina is a carolina The appointment to the Sub-Treasury in New ork causes considerable difficulty. The office so responsible as to involve the safe keeping such large amounts, and is so liable to losses of such large amounts, and is so liable to losses from the variety and intricacy of its daily tran-sactions, that wealthy men are afraid to touch ore. The knowledge it gives of the Govern-ment financial policy, and the consequent op-portuning of operations in the street makes desirable for speculators and politicians. Those whom McCullough might prefer are unwilling to accept the place. al pros transparents with a second the resolution of Mayor Gunther has vetoed the resolution of a culogy de Council authorizing 2,500 copies of a culogy and the council authorized to be printed. on President Lincola to be printed.

Barbadoes papers of the 15th of May state that yellow fever is again raging among the news of the vessels at Demara. Ninety-three cases were admitted to the hospitals in fourteen lays, eighteen terminating fatally. The heavy rains have injured the prospects of the crops.

whom McCullough might prefer are unwilling to accept the place.

The names of Mr. Hurlbut, of Connecticnt, Lawrence, and Lieut-Gov. Campbell, are again mentioned. It is understood here that the Draper and Weed factions have struck hands, and new full together, the object of which is to secure the former in the collectorship, and place Mr. Blatchford in the sub-Trea-ury.

Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has actually received the mission to Switzerland. This he owes to a previous understanding with Mr. Seward, which the death of Mr. Lincoln prevented him from carrying out.

ee Arkansas rivers. Generals Canby and Sheridan have issued or-Mr Field can go to Valparaiso as Consul, be is not backed up in New York as he expected to be. He is an accomplished mun, and would appear well in Berlin, where he wants

A special to the Times from Washington 5th. w military suthorities.
The steamships Evening Star and George romwell have arrived.
Gen. Hood, the last rebel of note, and staff trrendered to Gen. Davidson on the 31st of says: The Military Commission held a sec session vesterday, and one of the reasons signed for the session was the publication Friday last in the Cincinnati Commercial a

It was learned that this testimony should be

rincipal cities.

For good reasons on Tuesday last this order to publication was postponed until further evelopements should take place.

In the trial this morning, to the surprise of adge Holt and others having control, the ewspapers contained an imperfect synopsis of unpressed evidence. Orders will be issued in a few days discontinuing a number of Government hospitals in the West and Southwest.

The 3d division of the 17th corps left to-day, via the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, for Louisville. The 4th division will leave to-morrow or next day for the same destination.

Lienu nant Colonel Walterhouse, of Chicago, Chief of Artillery of the 17th corps, has been promoted to a Coloneley, and assigned to date.

ane nect in the narbor is composed of the ollowing vessels: Western Metropolis, Glances, Empire City, J. P. Everman, Louisa, Towanda, iter of the South, Lawrence, Cambria, Richaond, Beaufort, and Neptune.

The steamer Starlight arrived from Hilton lead to day with Governor Magrath, en route b Washington, under arrest. opressed evidence.
Upon inquiry it turns out that Ben Pittman
d furnished the copy to the Cincinnati paper
is Ben Pittman styles himself the recorder of the military commission now trying the assassins. His position is confidential clerk to Col. Bennet, Assistant Judge-Advocate, and he has The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 24th, via Queensown the 25th uit, has arrived. Her advices are one day later. London, May 25.—The London Owl says: The prestion of the Alabama's depredations has eached an unpleasant point, Great Britain having refused to indemnify.

The Paris Moniteur confirms the revocation of the order limiting the stay of Federal ships. charge of the sheets on which the evidence i ranscribed in long hand, under the superin-endence of Mr. Sutton and his astistants.

tendence of Mr. Sutton and his astistants.

The Messrs. Murphy are the regular official reporters of the triel. Without authorization of any kind Mr. Pittman made a snopsis, said to be very imperfect, and sent it by mail to the Cincinnail Commercial. It is said that Pittman has violated the oath he was required to take when entering upon his present service.

The Judge Advocate immediately, to-day, on hearing what Pittman had done, ordered the publication of the suppressed testimony in full, and it was sent to the Associated Press for that purpose. order limiting the stay of Federal ships nch ports, and says that France has also meed that she will hasten the removal of her restrictions, as soon as the Washingon Cabinet ceases to exercise the exceptional ght which, as belligerents, it is enabled to aim toward neutral vessels. The Moniteur says it is thought that Johnson What treatment Pittman will accive from Grant for this breach of official confidence is

left to speculation.

The Times' Washington special of the 5th says: A large meeting of the loyal chizens was held at Salisbury, N.C., on the 18th, and one at Lexington on the 20th Speeches were made Nearly 20,000 persons assembled at the depot bright to give General Sherman a welcome. When the train arrived the crowd was wild the excitement. The General spoke as follows: and resolutions passed of the most loyal character. Salisbury meeting recommended a State convention to be held at Raleigh, June 20th, and elected delegates. The North Carolina people evince great eagerness to establish a loyal government, as a com-pany has been formed, started in Richmond, with Gov. Pierpont at its head, to zet emigrants for Virginia from the north, and furnish all in-

with excitement. The General spoke as follows:
FRIENDS—I am not going to make a speech.
Locomotives and cars are unfavorable. I thank
you for your kindness. I had the honor to be a
fellow-traveller with your noble regiment, the
Lioth New York. I understand they are soon
to come kome. When they arrive they can tell
you better than I can of events that have happened. I bid you good-night.
When the General entered the cars he was
followed by shouts and cheers.

WASHINGTON, June 5 when the General entered the cars he was followed by shouts and cheers.

Washingron, June 5.

The Mexican question once more attracts attention. Foreign ambassadors are perplexed, and will probably ask an explanation for the cidering of 300,000 men to the Rio Grande.

Dr. Sam. Cox, of Lower Maryland, charged with harboring Booth and Harrold, has been released from custody.

Response June 5.

The trial of Col. Smith, of Maine, on an indictment by the Grand Jury of Suffolk county. CINCINNATI, June 6. The Commercial's Chattanooga despatch says that the leading Southern journals contains editorials endeavoring to reconcile the people to lose their slaves, proving that they are benefited by the new order of affairs.

The Columbia, S. C., Phenix complains that the State is overron with robbers and horse-thieves, preying upon what subsistence and property that has been left to the unfortunate citizens.

A large quantity of cotton and tobacco is bring brought to light at Montgomery, Ala, or insubordination, occupied the Criminal court nearly the whole of last week, and reons, and the court granted one month for the

citizens.

A large quantity of cotton and tobacco is being brought to light at Montgomery, Ala, and a brick trade is being opened, steamers running regularly between there and Mobile.

New York, June 6.

Martin H. Conway writes to the Tribune from Richmond that there has been no general election in Virginia; that a special election has been held in but six counties; that returns have been received from only three or four, in all of which Union men have been elected, except Alexan-The Globe of to-day announces that the Canadian delegates in Eugland are meeting with marked success. The policy proposed includes a basis on which the connection between Eugland and Canada will be rendered firm and lasting, and includes measures to immensely enhance the prosperity of the country and develor its resources.

hance the prosperity of the country and develop its resources.

Wm. Sampson, of Glasgow, Ky., has been commissioned Judge of the Court of Appeals, vice Judge Bullitt, removed, to hold till the vacancy is filled at the August election, under a proclamation of the Governor.

New York, June 5.

The Tribune has a special from Norfolk Va., which says the impeachment of Gen. Lee before the Grand Jury in the U.S. District Court in session in this city was postponed on Wednesday till to-day, in consequence of the reception of the President's Proclamation of annestry, and, as the presiding Judge stated, to afford an opportunity to those interested to perase and study the import. Jnion men have been elected, except Alexandria. He says there are no disunionists in Virginia. The Tribune's Washington special says prom-Intertrebel political leaders declare it will be necessary to disfranchise all who have taken part in the rebellion before the North can impress its ideas of State subordination and free labor on the South.

New York, June 6.

The Commercial's Washington special says: The New York appointments are beginning to excite as much vexation and intrigue as ever. t seems to be understood that there is to be a ping change in the officials in that city.

r. Thurlow Weed is here, and is said to be

The Tribune's Norfolk letter says: The Texas expedition, under Gen. Weitzel, consists of the 2d division, 25th corps. Sixty first-class steamers are used as transports. The command takes rations for forty days and five hundred rounds of ammunition for each man.

The World's Washington special says: The Mexican Emperor has started an emigration scheme similar to the one of the agents of Juarcz. It is known the agents of Maximilian were arriving at New Orleans on the 27th of May, and probably several had been despatched North before that time. The agents had been sent directly to London, Paris, and other European ctities, while appeals will also be made to the Canodian public. The work of these Agents is to advertise extensively and induce Mexican mr. Intriow weed is here, and is said to be ones on that subject.

There are rumors of a curious political alliques for the offensive and defensive, and public olunder between the New York Republican and Democratic politicians. It is expected that the ulliance will sweep the appointment of Assisant Treasurer.

busy on that subject.

There are rumors of a curious political alliance for the offensive and defensive, and public plunder between the New York Republican and Democratic politicians. It is expected that the alliance will sweep the appointment of Assistant Treasurer.

It is said that the notorious assassin of Mr. Seward, who has gone by the name of Payne, is a distant relative of General Lee, but all the friends of Lee's family deny it. The mystery about the man excites interest.

The Post's Washington special says: Ex. Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, arrived here to-day under arrest, and was committed to the Capitol Prison.

FARTHER POINT, June 6.

The steamship North American, from Liverpool of the 25th, via Londonderry 26th, arrived at 9 30 this morning.

The London Owl says: The question of paying the indemnity tor losses by the Alabama has reached an unpleasant point. In reply to the Washington Government the British Cabinet has intinated that it is not intended to pay these demands, and that the international law. to advertise extensively and induce Mexican algration. They are suthorized to grant to ery emigrant who will swear fealty to the exican Empire three hundred acres of the

The same special says it is reported Gen. Logan will be assigned to an important command. The Herald's correspondent of the 14th corps describes the enthusiastic reception of General Thomas by this corps, which is the same he commanded at Chickamauga. In the 14th corps twenty-one veteran regiments go home to be mustered out.

WASHINGTON, June 5.

Hon. A. W. Clark, of New York, sometime ago appointed U. S. Consul at Valpairaiso, has accepted the appointment, and will proceed at once to his post.

An order for the release of all prisoners of war under the rank of Major will soon be issued. Commissioned officers will be required to give bonds for the faithful observance of the oath. assing the description of the residual control of the residual control of the rejoinder from Washington ludes to compulsion.

The Owl calls for a firm joint action by Eng-

and and France in defence of the public laws. the statements of this paper have proved far ess reliable than they used to be. The Paris Moniteur of the 24th ult. publishes n article confirming the revocation of the order miting the stay of Federal vessels in foreign orts to twenty-four hours, and says France has limiting the stay of Federal vessels in foreign ports to twenty-four hours, and says France masalso announced that she will hasten to revoke other restrictions, as soon as the Cabinet at Washington shall cease to exercise exceptional rights, which its quality as a belligerent powernables it to claim on the sea toward neutrals. The late news from the United States affords reason to believe that President Johnson latends to follow the wise policy of Mr. Lincoln.

The London Star, in its city article, says the cause of the panic on the 22d and 23d in Paris, and the French provincial towns, was as to the intervention of the United States Government in relation to Mexico. Considerable orders for cottor were rapidly transmitted to England, and the belief that war with the United States was not impossible was freely expressed. The reasoning articles which have since appeared in the French journals have had the effect of putting a stop to the unreasonable panic.

The Prince of Wales visited the steamer Grant Eastern on the 24th ult., and minutely in Federal Eastern or the 24th ult., and minutely in Federal Danard, George Peabody, and Cyrus W. Field The Canadian commissioners in England and numerous distinguished telegraph officials were also present.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued a circular directing that in the employment of mechanics and others in the navy-yards at naval stations or elsewhere in the service of the Navy Department, preference be given to such ashave been honorably discharged from the naval and marine corps, and especially those who have been wounded or disabled, provided they are capable of performing the duties.

No one bere understands the case of Benjamin J. Hurris, member elect of Covgress from Maryland, as effectually concluded by the President's remission of the sentence passed by the court-martial.

ere also present.
The Lathwaite Circular on the evening of e 24th says: Considerable efforts are made by e continental holders of the United States 5 20s to realize the large profits which have occurred. The bonds offering, however, have been rapidly taken for shipment to New York. New Orleans, June 5.
General Hood and staff arrived to-day.
Ali loyal citizens received the President's

oclamation with joy. The kindest feeling existed between Generals aks, Canby, and Sheridan upon the transfer Gen. Herron's actions and orders at Shreve.

junction with that of the United States, would onsider the propriety of sending a squadron of e coast of Cuba to effectually close the slave

Much apprehension exists in regard to the pplication of the law which provides that cerain efficers of the Government may receive Lord Palmerston said that twelve months ago the Government layited the Government of the United States to participate in its measures on the west coast of Africa, but difficulties arose ne act of March, 1863, and that of June 1 the west coast of Africa, but dimensions arose on account of neutral belligerent rights, which couldn't be overcome, but in the present altered state of affairs Her Majesty's Government had eive correspondence free: The Assistant Sec etary of War, Adjutant-General, Quarterm is ter-General, Inspector-General, Commissary General, Subsistence General, Chief Engineer Surgeon-General, Chief of Ordnance, Provos renewed the application to the United States, and their cruisers employed in that service would be received with the privilege and cour-Marshal, Commanding Officers, and Chief Clerk which belonged to friendly nations, and difficulties no longer existed. No represen-Sr. Louis, June 6. Sr. Louis, June 6.

The majority against the new constitution i
this county will doubtless reach six thousand
The scattering returns from the interior maint
favor the constitution, but its adoption is b
no means certain.

CLEVELAND, June 6. ion has been made as to co-operation on the the Cuban coast, but if they assented to co-operate on the African coast, he had no doubt they would co-operate on the coast of Cuba. rate on the African coast, he had no doubt hey would co-operate on the coast of Cuba. The London Times, in an editorial, trusts here is nothing in the Alabama affair which leeds cause of apprehension. Such calamities aust be expected when a mairtime state enters ato a contest with an energetic and active entry. It is with a clear conscience that the lovernment, which declined every invitation to her ere in the war, stands now on its legal ights, and refuses to make compensation. The London News says:

Lord Palmerston's reply last evening was any unsatisfactory. It would have been very usy to say a formal demand had been made by the United States, or it had not.

The Times trusts that some member of Parament will insist on knowing whether the deand has been made for indemnity, and whether The Leader's 4th army corps correspondents: All the organizations of that corps are mader marching orders for Galveston. The regetting paid off. New York, June 6.

nent will mess on anothing in the not has been made for indemnity, and wheth any other demand has been made since Presany other demand has been made and adds ave not the slightest doubt as to the inevi-

reat positiveness that the Government has not ply decided to try Jeff Davis before the civil ble reply.

The correspondence of the London Morning ourt of this district, but it has not decided to y him yet before any civil tribunal. It indi-duces very clearly that his trial will take place fore a Military Commission. Star says: The correspondence can lead to only one result, viz: the unconditional refusal on our art to indemnify the United States for the es sustained by the chances of war. The Times says: Not a single precedent can e produced, we believe, for the allowance of preparations are going forward to try Davis be-fore the civil bench in about ten days. The lat-ter is probably correct.

On the recommendation of Generals Grant similar claim under similar circumstances. d no rules of national justice enjoins us to by for the mischief done by the Alabama. The news of the capture of Jeff Davis created ome sensation and anxiety, and the hope was

campaign through South Carolina and gently expressed that he would be treated in no The Confederate loan has fallen to 7@9. The Confederate loan has fallen to 7@9. The London Times' city article says the Scotia's news caused considerable anxiety. Politically, it was considered favorable; The possibility of a dispute with Mexico, Eugland, or France, on a demand for extradition, in the event of Davis having escaped, has been discussed freely, and the public will wait with anxiety the news as to the spirit in which it is likely to deal with him, not because its bearing on the remaining years of life of an individual, but because of the effect it must have on the National reputation for generations to come; howreaeury for the payment of the disbanded cops over \$25,000,000. The whole amount squired to pay off the armies, bounties, &c., is Il ready for them in the treasury vanits.

The Secretary of the Treasury has resumed a limited extent the Issue of certificates of ndebtedness, which was suspended. This is lone in order to prevent the accumulation of unpaid requisitions, and to keep all the ascer-ained claims upon the Treasury settled up, and ecause of the effect it must have on the Na-onal reputation for generations to come; how-ier, those who know American character est, are aware, except under excitement, they re among the most pliable people in the orld, and have but little fear of the result. The Index, before the news was received of be capture, sustained the rebellion, and talked f the new war in Texas, Louisiana, and Ar-anasa, occasioned by the Government of Pres-The old is ae of certificates now on hand resort to extraordinary means.
There are now about 60,000 sick and woundansas, occasioned by the Government of Pres-dent Johnson driving Southern people to ex-

> loan has been active, arising from purchases for American sales for the German and Dutch. The Bank of England on the 25th reduced he rate to four per cent. Funds there were | 9 firmer since this movement.
>
> The Paris Constitutionnel of the 26th says: We learn that the Government of the United States has taken measures to stop any attempt to effect enlistments, and put a stop to any pro-ceedings undertaken with the object of pre-

cccdings undertaken with the object of pre-paring emigrant expeditions against Mexico, in violation of the Federal laws. Instructions to this effect were forwarded from Washington. The tri-weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase of twenty million francs in the amount of money on hand. The Tycoon of Japan has announced that he prefers paying the indemnity stipulated by the convention to opening the inland sea of Simon-a-ka.

The Times questions whether the American Government did protest with adequate vigor against privateers, and it was doubtless our part to prevent the Alabama and her concepts from partial protections. warlike character could be obtained. And whose part was it to capture them after that gave us the slip? If the United States preferred to employ all their available fleet in blockading the enemy's ports, leaving us to guard every a chest we could surely it. would be somewhat unreasonable as well as u-tenable in law, to hold us liable for edatal in their power to the the honorable intentions of the Government we have not intentions of the Government we have not word to say, but their acts were not the action of a notion which has suffered far more than

Paris, May 28.—The Emperor Napoleon has Nsw York, June 6.
The Tribune's Washington special of the 6th
says: The suppressed testimony, surreptitionally
published by Ben Pittman, has greatly endangered the lives of the witnesses, some of whom rais, may 28.—16e Emperor Napoleon has written a letter to Prince Napoleon, strongly consuring his conduct in Corsica. He says the First Napoleon established a severe discipline in the army. The Emperor says in the future he will not deviate from the same course.

London, May 28.—Prince Napoleon has resigned his post, in consequence of the Emperor's letter. pe still in Canada.

Dr. J. B. Meiritt, one of the witnesses, is a nitivated and well read gentleman, an excellent man, a physician by profession, and evidently entirely truthful. Indeed, after he concluded his testimony before the Court, General democratic views, generally but more especially for uttering hostile sentiments on the Emperor's American policy.

New York, June 7. The demand for gold is limited. Very little

amount of srticles of trade here, to witness the cart and dray loads of rosin, &c., now stored in the warehouses for shipment to a Northern market. Where it comes from no one knows. Ten days ago all kinds of vehicles for hauling could be found in idleness on the streets, but since that time, and the removal of restrictions on trade, not one can be seen. All are busy hauling.

on trade, not one can be seen. All are busy hauling.

New York, June 7.

The pressure to see General Grant was so great this morning that, after appearing on the balcony in front of the Astor House, all visitors, except ladies, were denied. After dining this afterneon with prominent visitors, he is to have a ride through Central Park. This evening he attends a meeting at Cooper Institute, and afterwards the 7th regiment will sevenade him.

Wasuingros, June 7.

Washington, June 7.

Secretary McCullough is engaged in restoring the machinery for the collection of customs in the Southern States. In this connection, the Pres dent has recently made the following appointment of Collectors: Willey Woodbridge, at Savannah; A. G. Mackey, at Charleston; R. Montague, at Mobile; and John W. Ricks, at Pensacola. Mr. Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the

Treasury, who has been appointed Minister to Switzerland, will not probably leave the country before August 1st.

A strong application has been made to the President, in favor of M. B. Field, the other A tant Scretary, for a foreign mission.

It is the opinion of the officers of the special iron-clad squadron which was sent to watch and capture the pirate Stonewall before she was even the Monadus or the Canonicus, which lay off Havana, are more than a match for her.

John G. Nicolay, private Secretary to the late President, was in Washington to day making arrangements to leave for Paris on the 24th to enter upon his duties as Consul at that city. Within a day or two the President has given andience to prominent citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia in relation to the political affairs of their States, and looking to a reorganization. The death of Judge A. Smith, U. S. Tax Commissioner for South Carolina, is announced.

Washington, June 7. Mr. Fred Sawyer has been appointed Collec-tor of Internal Revenue for the city of Charles-ton, S. C. Mr. Sawyer is a native of Boston, and for some time has occupied the position of Superintendent of public Schools of Charleston. MAMONG the latest arrivals from the South are George A. Houston and Joshua Hill, of Ga., both ex members of the U. S. Congress. Ex-Member G. W. Jones, of Tenn., didn't come to Washington at the request of the President, but was permitted to do so on his own application.

A Washington special save: The President's definitive policy toward the rebellious States will be reserved till after the trials are over. There are now about sixty thousand sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals throughout the country. This number is being rapidly re-All minor places in the departments are being filled as they become vacant with wounded or disabled soldiers. Applications from other The Tribune says: Col. G. C. Rogers, of the

15th Illinois veteran volunteers, has been brevetted at the instance of Generals Grant, Logan, bern going on between the two government, or the respected.

New York, June 6.
The Post's Washington special says: The delegation from Alabama left for home to-day. It is understood they did not succeed in obtaining permission for the rebel Legislature to reassemble. A provisional government for that State will be appointed.

Secretary Seward is constantly improving, and has been at the Department transacting business nearly all day for saveral days.

bern going on between the two government to the two governments to the same kind There had been described by the Alabama and other vessels of the same kind There had been received within a few days further corresponds one on the subject through Mr. Adams, but he had not had time to reply. He neight add in that correspondence, in which each Government had the to reply. He neight add in that correspondence, in which each Government had time to reply. He neight add in that correspondence, in which each Government had time to reply. He neight add in that correspondence, in which each Government had time to reply. He neight add in the case, the quastion had been discussed in the most friendly terms.

Mr. Baxter asked Lord Palmerston whether, in looking at the changed aspect of adalies in the United States, Her Majesty's Government, either separately or in convertion, or in content of the same kind There had been also as the point of the same kind There had been also as the point of the same kind There had been also as the point of the same kind There had been are the days further correspondence on the subject through Mr. D. at the present is in great anguish, and anxious to go to Europe, and inquires for vessels of Nassau, or any other place from which had stated its views of the case, the quastion to go to Europe, and inquires for vessels to Nassau, or any other place from which had stated its views of the case, the quastion to go to Europe, and inquires for vessels to Nassau, or any other place from which had anxious to go to Europe, and inquires for the set to repla The Savannah Herald mentions the arrival of

R. H. Gillett, Esq., of New Lebannon, Colum. bia county, N. Y. by letter informed the Clerk of the Supreme Court of this District that he is detained by the friends of Jeff Divis as counsel for the latter on trial under indictments found on the 26th May.

The World's special says the Republicans as-erts with great positiveness that the Govern-ment has not only not decided to try Jeff Davis before the Civil Court of that District, but has not decided to try him yet before any civil tri-

ien days.

Lu the dry-goods market there is a good mand for light summer dress goods, but all departments are quiet. CHARLESTON, June 7 m The steamer Grenada, Captain Baxter, fro New York, arrived here this morning at 7 Admiral Dahlgren goes North in the steamer een. Most of the naval vessels of this squadron

have gone home, North or South.

The North and South Atlantic blockading squadrons are to be consolidated, under command of Admiral Bradford. GREATNESS OF THE UNITED STATES WHAT THE COUNTRY HAS SUCCESS FULLY PASSED THROUGH.

[From the London Daily News.] n. ord vs. Todd, Madison; ord vs. Montgomery, Madison;

Events are succeeding so rapidly in the United States that it is difficult to seize the full extent of the changes which are revolutionizing the opinions of spectators. It will be three weeks to-morrow since we received the astounding intelligence of the murder of President Lincoln The news surprised some of us in the process of adjusting our minds to the new state of things produced by the surrender of General Lee, and, owing to the number of prejudices to be uprooted and misconceptions to be removed, the operation was slow and difficult. It did at last seem, however, that the United States might recover peace and unity and the blessings of regular government. It was just then all, and hurl the Republic back to chaos. Once more, some of us said, accident, ambition, and passion have free scope, and everything ex the supremacy of law and reason is poss some predicted that the South would rally and rise as one man to profit by the confusion at Washington; others that General Grant would scize the reins of government; others that the North would become the prey of the spirit of discord, and go asunder at the moment of victory. A few affirmed confidently that none of these things would happen; that the empire of the law would be upheld by the unanimous will of free citizens; that Mr. Johnson would succeed Mr. Lincoln, not only without strife and tumult, but as a matter of course, and without question. And the few were right, because, instead of looking to all points of the compass and rang, ing throughout ancient and modern history for false analogies and materials for ingenious but bewildering speculation, they had observed the American people with candor, and honestly endeavored to understand their character. The Americans appreciate personal greatness; they know when they have a masterly general, and how to treat him; they are not dealing with Grant as we dealt with Sir Charles Napier; they know the worth of a great magistrate and ruler, as we have just seen. But there is one thing in their eyes greater than the greatest President or general—it is the public law of their country. So when Mr Lincoln died a few gentlemen waited on the Vice President to announce and verify the fact, the Chief Justice administered the oath of office, and Mr. Johnson was President of the United States. It is a great addition to the security of institutions when all classes of a community are able to regard a political law of the commonwealth as their best friend and protector. rise as one man to profit by the confusion Washington; others that General Grant wo

As soon as it appeared that the fears of disturbance on the death of President Lincol were groundless—and it appeared immediatel—another grave difficulty arose. A successful General, whose brilliant achievements habeen the theme of every tongue, and who wa in command of a victorious army, had assume to himself great political powers without shadow of right, and had signed a generately of pacification upon terms disastrous to r. Johnson and his advisers treated the wholesiness simply as a blunder, and sent General me General Johnston of the facts, and, ha The demand for gold is limited. Very little is wanted for export, and the costom demand is light. The disposition among boarders to sell is increased by the apparent downward tendency of the premium. Quotations have ranged from 137½, opening price, to 137½, closing price.

The Commercial's Washington special says: Nearly all the citizens of the District of Columbia, who went South and who now survive the war, are home again.

The Wilmington Herald of the 3d says: It is surprising to those who have been in the city since its occupation by the Union army, and who, formed very unfavorable opinions of the amount of srticles of trade here, to witness the awould have been put as easily under guard as if he had been a drunker. Sergeant, and his he would have been put as easily under guard as if he had been a drunker. Sergeant, and his army would have followed the new General the next day against the enemy. The very private soldiers who gloried in being under his command, if he had set up his will against that of the constitutional authorities of the republic, would have turned against him the same bayonets that they had borne at his orders against the enemy. For then he would have been the comy." And everybody who knows the free State knows that this strue.

nets that they had borne at his orders against the enemy. For then he would have been the eventy. And everybody who knows the free state knows that this is true.

And now we are called to contemplate the United States under another aspect. We have seen them, within these four years, grow from a pacific Republic with an army of only 18 000 men, to the greatest military power in the world. We have observed the reinctance of the people to take up arms, and then the suddenness with which they responded to the challenge conveved by the statesk on Fort Sumter, the awkwardness with which they learned the arts of war; the gradual discovery and rapid promotion of generals; the enterprise and inpromotion of generals; the enterprise and interprise of those commanders; the builded pattles which brought the army of the Pot before Richmond, and in that second series which ended in the catastrophe of April the 6th. Now we are spectators of another great transformation. On this side of the Atlantic the question has been asked with strong interest but generally with incredulity, will the United States voluntarily lay aside these tremendons instruments of power?. Is it not rather certain that they will be seduced by national pride to inn-clad squadron which was sent to watch and capture the pirate Stonewall before she was surrendered to the Austrian authorities, that she is not as formidable as was supposed, and even the Monadna or the Canonicus, which lay off Havana, are more than a match for her.

John G. Nicolav, private Secretary to the late President, was in Washington to-day making arrangements to leave for Paris on the 24th center upon his duties as Consul at that city. Within a day or two the President has given audience to promittent citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia in relation to the political affairs of their States, and looking to a reorganization.

A general order for the discharge of certain priseners of war has just been issued.

Mr. Fred. Seward is much better to-day.

New York, June 7.

The Courier des Etats Unis claims to have intelligence that the town of Chehuahaca, which has for some time been the seat of the Republican Government of Mexico, has been occupied by the French.

Generals Ackmar and Juarez are on their way to the States. No such news was received from Havana yesterday.

The Post's Washington special says ex-Congressman Houston and the rebel Senator Hill, of Ga, together with other prominent citizens of that State have arrived there on a reconstruction mission.

50,000 troops have left Washington for home ace their glory in arms and to assail their globors? And the intelligence brought by 50,600 troops have left Washington for home of an Irish trans-Atlantic mob, or the leading articles of unscruppilous traders in "sensation.

UNION MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF UNION MEETING OF THE MEABERS OF THE LEGISLATURE. At a meeting of the Union members of the Legislature of Kentucky, held in the Senate Chamber on Friday evening, June 2, 1865, Col. Geo. T. Wood was called to the chair, and A. Geo T. Wood was carried to the chair, and A. G. Hodges appointed Secretary.
Col. John A Prall, Senator from Bourbon, offered the following resolution, which was manimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Kentucky the name of that true patriot and soldier, Maj. Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau, as the candidate of the Union party for United States.

Senator, to be elected by the next Legislature, and that we request him, so far as may be practicable and consistent with his public duties to

the following resolution, which was unaulmously ad pted, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of eleven, consisting of one from each Congressional District, and two from the State at large, of whom the Chairman of this meeting snall be one, be appointed to inform Gen. Ronsseau of his ree-m mendation for the office of United States Sengtor. ator.

The following gentlemen were selected as the Resolved, That the proceedings of this met-ing be published in the Union papers in Ken-

On motion the meeting adjourned.
G. T. WOOD, Coairman. A. G. Hopges, Secretary.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Hocker et al. vs. Gentry et al., M disen; cross apreal nted. Duval vs. Parker, Franklin; affi lavit filed and rule against appellant to give additional security, reable to loth inst. nwealth vs. Turner; continued till next term. n vs. commonwealth, Kenton; rs. same, Kenton; et by consent for hearing on

th inst.

monwealth vs. Buckman, Campbell;
monwealth vs. Bowers, Campbell;
monwealth vs. Horsania, Campbell;
monwealth vs. Brannin, Franklin;
monwealth vs. Green et al., Gallatin;
monwealth vs. Radford, Christian;
ton vs. Commonwealth, Christian; d on briefs. et al. vs. Ward et al., Scott; time extended u

mmonwealth vs. Ramsey, Jefferson; application Exhibit marked A and B. FRANKFORT, June 6, 1865. Hawes's heirs vs. American Can, Coal Co., Hancoc

firmed,

Rennett ve, Cleary, Greenup; affirmed,

McKay ve, Hawks, Anderson; affirmed,

Pummer vs, Nudicate, Fleming; reversed.

Taylor vs, Gray, Louisville Chancery; judgmen iginal appeal reversed on cross appeal affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Brannin, Franklin, reversed

Sebastian's administrator vs. Sebastian et al, Gar Sebastian's automatical and the second section and pleaf by appellers. Howe et al vs. Temple, Barker, & Co., &c., Fleming flidaytifiled and rule awarded, vs. appellant to give a second for costs, returnable to the fourteenth day.

Commonwealth vs. Reed et al, Gallatin; argued b hn M. Harlan, Attorney General, for appellant, an THE TOILET .- Among the best compounds ow offered to the ladies for toilet purposes, there are few so favorably received as those em-

anating from the laboratory of Joseph Burnett & Co. They possess, in an eminent degree, all the qualities of purity and efficacy, and are neg essary et cateras of every lady's toilet-table. Some of the best of these compounds are Coco-AINE for the HAIR. KALLISTON for the SKIN the DRIENTAL TOOTH-WASH, a very elegant dentifrice; FLORIMEL, one of the choicest perfumes in the country; and Cologne Water, preferred

Burnett's Standard Cooking Extracts take nexceptional rank as the best made in America. The proprietors of the famous Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New York, say: "We regard them as the best in the world." All these preparations merit a high degree of

opularity.—Chicago Tribune. Joseph Burnett & Co. are also manufacturers of Jonas Whitcome's Asthma Remedy. It has cured thousands of cases. Many eminent

nen have attested to its virtues; among them EX-PRESIDENT MARTIN VAN BUREN, WASHING TON IRVING, DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES and others. "Burnett's Floral Hand-Book and Ladies" Calendar" contains a complete dictionary of the language of flowers, and many poetical gems,

which, together with a descriptive list of the choice preparations of this house, render it a valuable addition to the boudoir and toilet-table. Louisville Journal Burnett's Preparations are for sale by all reectable druggists and dealers in fancy goods. may 2 thurs&sun&w6m

THE PROPER TIME. There is nothing so necessary as to watch well the changes of the seasons in a Southern latitude, especially from spring to summer and from autumn to winter. We are now merging from the spring into summer, and every one should become the constitution for the state. There are numerous compounds offered for purpose to the public, but, as usual, it requ reat discrimination to know what is real ood and useful. One of our peculiar duties portant subject, so we recommend

As the sure, sale, and certain purifier of the blood, removing Costiveness, all Bone Diseases, Debility. Indigestion, Liver Compilant, Dys-cepsia, Piles, Eysipelas, Pulmonary Diseases, Female Irregularities, Scrofula, Fiscula, Syphilis, 42.

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Kev. G. C. Lorrimer, at the residence of the bride's fi ther, Mr. Joseph M. Gleason to Mary H., daught of A. D. Miles, Esq.

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HARTMAN'S ORIENTAL PEARL DROPS

giving the Skin an elegant smoothness not easily TETE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET attained by ANY other. Its use among LADIES of FASH ion in the Fast gives it a characters for epploady which at once stamps it as infinitely supanion for the toler of any lady. Can be obtained from any respectable drug store and

also wholesale or otherwise from the Progreporietors HUBLEY, RUDDLE, & CO., Corner Seventh and Green sta., Louisville, Ky. n. 20 cc42m&wecwi

Farming Machines and Implements. WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A LARGE WARREST OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, made in the very best manuer, and of the best materials, which we offer to dealers and others at prices Two and Four Horse Lever Powers and Threshers, Two and Four Horse Threshers alone, with wrought

and Four Horse Lever Powers alone. and Two Horse Endices-Chain Powers, Threshord-wood.
Single and double Hand Corn-Shellers,
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NET ASSETS JAN., 1865, \$3,677,362 71

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS. to Agencies in all the principal Cities and Yowns in the United States. Applications for insurance will be promptly

W. PRATHER & CO., Ag'ts, mario disamawam NO. 416 Wain STREET. CASTOR OFL-30 bbls for sale by WILSON & PETER.

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kets of the United States are flooded with the direct poi

herbs and plants, and that as a safe and rapid remedy

for Dyspepsia and all its kindred complaints this prepa

ration stands before the world without a rival or compet

itor. Its sales to-day are equal to the combined sales of

all the other tonics advertised in the United States, and

the certificates which authenticate its usefulness are

signed by individuals of the highest standing in every

professional calling and walk of life. Beware of imita-

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m30 d12&w2

U tucky, with the exception of the counties of Boone, Grant, and Kenton, for the manufacture and sale of the INDIANA FANNING-MILL AND SEED-SEPARA-TOR, we are desirous of selling out the territory or making some arrangements with reliable parties to manufacture and sell the same. The Mill is one of the sons, under the name of imported liquors, and when do mestic compounds purporting to be medicinal, but not a whit less pernicious, are heralded to the world as "sove-VERY REST now in use, and has a wide reputation in Ohio and Indiana, and took the first premiors at the World's Pair held at Berlin. We will make it to the interest of parties to take hold of it, and are prepared reign remedies," that the public should fully under stand the facts. Be it known then, that, while all the diffusive stimulants called liquors are impure, and all to offer them good inducements. Apply in person or by etter to us at Cincinnati, O. the Tonics containing alchohol are manufactured with m-29 eodimews HOLENSHADE, MORRIS, & CO. a flery article containing amul or fusel oil, a mortal poison, HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS contain none of these things, but are a combination of pure essence of Rye with the pure juices of the most valuable stomachic, anti-bilious, and sperien

J. H. WINSLOW & CO. 100,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, GOLD PENS AND PENCILS, &c., WORTH \$500,0001 TO BE SOLD AT ONE DOLLAR EACH WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

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NO HARDEE - HOOD On the part of the South can prevent the success of the Union army. Grant and Sherman's policy, like CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

erywhere establishes colors which are beautiful in the ople's eyes. The hues of the National Flag are those of Heaven, but among all the Dyes of Earth there is none save CRISTADORO'S that produces instantaneasly perfect fac similes of nature's every shade of black

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United States

\$230,000,000. By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, th adersigued, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the

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third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-

are payable three years from that date in currency, or e convertible at the option of the holder into U. S. 5-20 SIX PER CENT

GOLD-BEARINGBONDS These Bonds are now worth a handsome premiu and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds. from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds one to three per cent per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest

is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or The interest at 7-30 per cent amounts to One cent per day on a \$50 note. Two cents " " \$100 "
Ten " " " \$500 " 20 " " " 81000 " \$1 " " "85000 " Notes of all the denominations named will be promp

y furnished upon receipt of subscriptions. The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold. except that the Government reserves to itself the online of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th at the time they sul

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and The slight change made in the conditions of this

THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate. The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases

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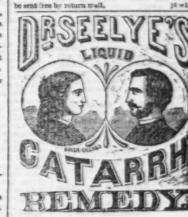
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